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SUBMISSION TO
THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

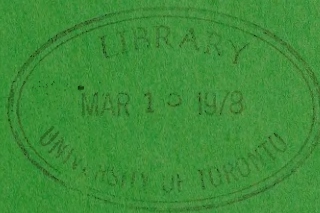
CANADIAN MENTAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION
(TIMMINS BRANCH)

PRESENTED AT

TIMMINS, ONTARIO

ON

DECEMBER 21, 1977



ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN
ENVIRONMENT

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE
E. P. HARTT
COMMISSIONER

SUBMISSION TO
THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY


CANADIAN MENTAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION
(TIMMINS BRANCH)
TIMMINS-PORCUPINE, BOX 66
TIMMINS, ONTARIO

PRESENTED AT

TIMMINS, ONTARIO
ON
DECEMBER 21, 1977

ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN
ENVIRONMENT
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No. 221.

WHAT ABOUT PEOPLE ???

Royal Commission on the
Northern Environment
This exhibit is produced by
Mrs. S. Rokeby
this 21 day of Dec. 1977

a paper submitted to

THE HONOURABLE JUSTICE E.P. HARTT
COMMISSIONER

Royal Commission on the Northern Environment
Timmins Ontario

November 24, 1977

by:
mental health timmins

Prepared by: Shirley Rokeby
President mental health/timmins

Wilda Regimbal
Board Member

Bob Martel
Northern Co-ordinator
mental health/ontario

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

mental health/timmins would like to take this opportunity to thank the Commission for its interest and its acceptance of this submission.

We wish the Inquiry every success in its endeavors and we hope that information presented will prove beneficial to the goals of this Commission.

mental health/timmins

As a branch of the Canadian Mental Health Association, mental health/timmins is a voluntary non-profit organization that functions primarily with the support and efforts of volunteers. At present this association endeavors to advocate for an increase of effective and needed mental health services in this region. This role of advocacy has evolved along two major paths; the first being an active demonstration of community alternatives for the treatment of psychiatric patients, under the form of direct services to people, using a strong and supportive group of volunteers. The second avenue is in the role of monitoring present services, the gathering of information, the planning of future service delivery and the expression of concern and issues to those level of government that most affect changes in the human services. In addition this association maintains an active role in public education and the prevention of mental illness through the promotion of good and substantial mental health.

INTRODUCTION

Prior to the major portion of this discussion, the presenters of the paper would like to lay to rest a significant myth surrounding Northern Ontario. This myth is that Northern Ontario for some unknown reason is a separate and questionably different part of the province of Ontario. As a northerner one is often given the feeling that we exist as a colony of Ontario and further as an outpost of Canada. To exemplify this, certain government behaviour has clearly shown this attitude to be true. The recent decision of the government of Ontario to formulate special license fees for this section of the province, although beneficial to the residents, only goes to reinforce this myth on the part of the uneducated and further draws a significant line between north and south. The reality, is that we are and have always been Ontario, seems to hold little water either on the part of people of this region or people of the southern region. The most significant evidence that this myth exists is the announcement and consequent formation of a commission of inquiry on the northern environment. The government saw fit to isolate and denote clearly its apparent belief in this separateness from the rest of the province, rather than to attempt to investigate industry and environment as it pertains to the province as a whole.

This process only further allows one to believe that the north's impact on the province lies only within itself, that there exists few interrelated parts, issues and concerns for all regions of the province and that our presence in the province can only be viewed as minimal and insignificant. The reality remains, we are the greatest land mass of this province and the greatest provider of natural resources for the industries of this province.

All residents are Ontarians, and we are governed by the same laws, affected by the same legislators as all parts of this province.

Having made this statement, the major premise this paper will address itself to is an area of this region which at present is in a state of crisis and requires close investigation. This area is what is known as the human services. Through description of its present system of operation, by discussion of:

- a) incident of problems
- b) availability of services
- c) accessability of services
- d) concerns and issues

an attempt will be made to indicate that at present this system is strained and cannot adequately service the present population. That if expansion occurs then steps to beef up the present human services will have to take high priority and that thirdly the present system is in effect causing certain alarming events that require close and careful scrutiny.

The geographical area to be discussed in this presentation has its base line to the south at Parry Sound, extends west to Wawa, north to James Bay and east to the Quebec border.

It incorporates a land mass of one quarter of the province and has a estimated population 400,000. This area relies significantly on heavy industry of natural resources for its economic base and has a low rate of secondary or specialized industry. It is generally noted that the economy of natural resources has a more significant fluctuation of stability and is more apt to show strain during recessive periods of the economy.

INCIDENT OF PROBLEMS:

At present the region so talked about in this presentation has within it certain key areas, that show clearly an alarming number of socio-economic problems. The high number of such problems can be related to a vast number of reasons. But at this time it is not our desire to make speculation around these reasons but to give a detail as to the frequency of problems.

If we investigate the area of mental health problems we get a clear picture of this frequency. The region of Timmins has one of the highest recorded incidences of suicide among males between 18 and 35 than any other part of Canada. The regional assessment centre of Sudbury, which services this district in the area of children psychiatric services, recorded for the year 1976, 10,000 initial contacts for services for children and their families. The Ontario Hospital in North Bay services on a yearly basis an additional 4,000 to 5,000 adults. The increase of mental health problems for this region from the year 1961 to 1977 is noted to be 300% times greater.

The increase in suicide in this area for the same time period is noted to be 400% times greater. In the year 1961 for every attempted six suicides one was successful as compared to four out of every ten for the year 1975 - 1976 and undetermined for 1977. It is noted that a significant number are native people. These figures clearly indicate a clear and substantial frequency of problems. If we couple this with other areas such as alcoholism, children requiring protection, retardation and general problems of employment, the socio-economy problems in ratio to the existing population would be phenomenal. The city of Blind River can be viewed in isolation to further develop this concept. Blind River has a population of 3,000 residents. Of this, 40% are on some government assistance program. Another 10% are deemed alcoholic, another 7% would have significant mental health problems, another 5% with some degree of physical handicap. This adds up to 52% of the population, not including children under care or in need of protection. This figure perhaps to some extent distorts the true picture, but it acts as a base to clearly state the concern for the frequency of social economic problems in this region.

We can then estimate that within this area 40% of the population requires human services to continue and maintain a quality of life, that encourages growth and productivity. This estimate would be one in ten people, but we believe this figure to be conservative in its estimation.

AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES:

Given the stated and projected incidences of socio-economic problems, our next step is to determine and

illustrate what services exist at present to meet this need. To do such we return to the area of mental health and the available services in this area.

Primary Services:

1. one psychiatric hospital with a three hundred bed facility in North Bay.
2. one children assessment centre in Sudbury.
3. one children residential service for in-patient treatment with 28 beds for children and four beds for adolescents.
4. four general psychiatric units for emergency detention and hospitalization in Sudbury (2) Timmins (1) Sault Ste Marie (1) a total of 70 in-service beds.
- N.B. - patients cannot exceed a period of stay more than 30 days. Most of these general services at present maintain a waiting list for admission.
5. Four out-patient services located in Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie, Timmins.
6. Four private psychiatrist, located in major population centers.

Secondary Services:

1. All public health units within this region have nurses appointed to do mental health follow-up. If we add them up they amount to between 20 and 30 employees for this area.
2. One family counselling center located in North Bay.
3. Nine alternative programs for discharged psychiatric patients scattered throughout this region. These programs range from housing, social rehabilitation, volunteer support and recreation.
4. An undetermined number of homes for special care, for chronically ill patients. The resident population of these homes is 600.
5. A few residential services of a home nature for children with emotional problems. A conservative estimation of these would be between five and ten homes.

If we return to our initial estimation of one in ten people requiring specialized human services, the present system of services begins to show that there exists a significant lack of adequate services to meet these needs and that personnel is extremely limited. All major services in the area of mental health will state clearly they are over-extended and unable to offer effective services to clients. We can look at a situation in Kapuskasing to further illustrate this point. Within the public health unit, there exists one nurse appointed to psychiatric follow-up with an additional support of one social worker. At any given time this nurse's case work would include 100 people. She is without the support of a community psychiatrist and she must rely on an out-patient service located in Timmins, 150 miles to the south and in many incidences to the principal psychiatric service in North Bay, 420 miles south of Kapuskasing. To further emphasize this lack of availability of services to people, we can draw a correlation to area of alcohol treatment. In the area of northeastern Ontario, there exist for a population of 400,000 only three detoxification units for men and no detoxification units for women. Since the incidence of alcoholism in Timmins alone far exceeds the provincial norm the need for this service is greater, the reality of the delivery is nonexistent. Consequently a few people find themselves in treatment while the great majority must be serviced by other services such as general hospital care or else never receive the services indicated. The result of this lack of services is that existing services are taxed heavily and unable to undertake active treatment with people.

The majority of staff time within these services centers around assessment of peoples' problems. If we look at the children services of St. Mary's Hospital with a staff of three, we are soon able to determine that 75% of staff time is involved in assessment and administrative tasks, while the remaining 25% goes to active treatment. This assumption would, upon further investigation hold true to all major people services in this area.

ACCESSABILITY OF SERVICES:

When in need or extreme crisis, it is generally believed in the helping profession that the sooner a person acquires appropriate services the least damage done to that person's welfare. If one requires special services within this region, this process is at the best of time difficult and usually impossible.

Let us look at the situation of a child requiring emergency care for emotional disturbance. If this situation occurs in Timmins, the child is brought to the children's services of St Mary's Hospital, where there exists no in-patient services for children. Upon determining his need for residential care, contact must be made with Sudbury who may or may not have immediate bed space, thus precipitating a further crisis within the system, as to where to place this child. Children's Aid may be asked to apprehend and place the child, but in what facility, since the area does not have receiving services for children in this dilemma. If the child is lucky to be sent to Sudbury, he must then travel a distance of 185 miles usually by motor vehicle and

at least one to two days after the onset of the crisis.

This description illustrates the extent of the inaccessibility of human services within this area. The irony of this event is that services established to serve people are far too often removed from people and far too often are not there at the time of crisis but usually after the fact. This inaccessability remains constant throughout all the human services, ranging from general health care to people with extreme emotional difficulties.

These phenomena although significant in the major population areas of Timmins, North Bay and Sudbury are extremely more aggravated in areas much more isolated such as Chapleau, Moosonee and Kirkland Lake. The major difference is that major population centres usually have some secondary supportive services whereas more isolated areas must depend upon primary services on an irregular base. The function of Children's Aid Societies within the region can be investigated to further document this statement.

The end result of this is that on the whole, services to people are not delivered when needed and that the accessibility of these services cause problems to be further aggravated in many cases, to be ignored completely. In support of this we present one major event in this area that occurred over the last year in Elliot Lake. This past summer a child of five was beaten to death by two young boys ages ten and eleven respectively. Prior to this incident, one of the boys was known to the Children's Aid and had been assessed as having demonstrated violent tendencies of an anti social nature. Due to a lack of placement facilities the

Children's Aid was unable to apprehend the child and place him in an appropriate service. The end result speaks for itself.

CONCERNS AND ISSUE:

We have attempted to present to some extent what the present services system to people looks like and some of the major problem areas. Through this overview we will draw to the commission's attention certain facts that correlate closely with the issue of economic expansion.

1. Economic expansion will bring with it an increased number of people. The present services to people do not nor cannot give an effective quality of service. With such an anticipated increase of people there will be a further demand on an already over-extended human service system.
2. The type and nature of expansion within this environment is again that of natural resources, which attracts a high number of transient male worker. In his book Consequences of Loneliness Dr. James Lynch, shows clearly the high incidence of socio-economic problem in the age group of single males 18 to 40. They demonstrate 25% more alcoholism, 60% more mental illness, double cancer and heart related diseases than married males of the same age. Such an influx would again tax the service system, which at present is unprepared and unable to deal with the incidences of these problems already at a critical level in this region.
3. The accessibility of services is at present such that ready access to them is difficult and at time costly. The expansion and further population north of 50, will ineffect make this access even more difficult. The episodes and experiences of people living on James Bay can be examined to collaborate this fact.

Family breakdown can and is related most closely to the inability of the existing service system to offer such help to insure and strengthen the family unit. It is estimated on a yearly average that an amount in excess of 300 children require specialized services not offered in this region. Of these three hundred plus 75% will leave and never return to the community of origin.

The result of this is placements located in the south, create a barrier of distance that does not allow total family involvement in treatment. Children in this situation, suffer separation from their family and in most cases must at some time divorce themselves from their natural family. For the child able to return, he is faced with a more drastic set of problems. Due to no clear re-entry point into the family and a lack of after-care services, this further causes an heightened degree of anxiety upon reunion.

In the cases of adults requiring special residential services the case is often the same. Far too often heads of family require services that are removed from their family. This process causes a breakdown in family ties. In a group home in North Bay eight men reside in isolation from their family. All are discharged from the Ontario Hospital and all have lost contact with or else been abandoned by their family unit. Although a necessary part of the helping process, the residential services to adults and children are based not upon treatment of the family unit, but the individual. However due to distance, location, lack of resources and minimal follow-up services, this decays the most sensible and natural of all human groupings, the family.

It remains that the system so designed, cannot place a high priority on family unity and that in its efforts to help others, effectively negates the most therapeutic of all relationships. What further affect will expansion add to this dilemma?

Isolation occurs in relationship to the human services system, due to its inability to respond to and reach out at the needed times of personal crisis. This is further aggravated by the lack of available and quality services and their accessibility of the existing services. Dr. James Lynch noted that isolation causes perhaps the foundation for the majority of medical and socio-economic problems in three major groups of people, the aged, young, single men and children. He relates isolation as being a major factor in premature mortality, increased episodes of mental illness, alcoholism, drug abuse and criminal behaviour. At present our discussion of the above has stated that the present system cannot reach out effectively. The consequential event is that isolation in people is only heightened by the system. We can look at the situation of elderly people in the north to further emphasize this point. Due to a lack of services, including home care, residential care, nursing care, a large number of aging persons are isolated and limited in services that could insure a greater quality of life. In many cases families are scattered, having moved to high employment area, the end result is that the risk to life increases and the quality of life diminishes.

The process of death-making is possibly the most severe and frightening of the processes that evolve due to an inadequate human services system. This process is explained by death to people, that could have been prevented, given a system that could respond effectively and appropriately to the needs of the people. In a book published by Grand Council Treaty #3, "While People Sleep", it illustrates

clearly the high number of violent deaths in the region of Kenora. Deaths related to alcohol, homicide and suicide are a link to the inability of the system to meet its people's need. Timmins with its equally high rate of suicide, compared to the rest of Ontario further demonstrates the phenomena. The incident in Elliot Lake in the summer is still a further indication of the event of death-making. Should expansion occur, will it in effect augment this and to what point?

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the presenters of this paper would like to make two significant recommendations to this commission.

1. That prior to any industrial expansion in the north, a full and extensive investigation of the human services will have to be undertaken to illustrate the areas most in need of improvement and expansion. Without this the processes and issues discussed will only continue to escalate.
2. That from a philosophical point of view, the commission must make statements that there exists a belief on its part the welfare and well being of all residents in Ontario is foremost in their list of priorities. Without such statements the elements of science, management, ecology, profit, product and industry will take precedence over people.

We present this paper and its remarks because of an inherent belief and value of the potential of all peoples' lives. It is our belief that each person in this province has the right to a quality of life that ensures the greatest benefit and maximum opportunity for success. If expansion in the north is planned in such a way that this is insured, then we welcome it wholeheartedly. If expansion comes and only further heightens the processes of family breakdown, isolation and death making, then we will have threatened the environment's most precious resources, the people !!!

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SUBMISSION TO
THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

HONOURABLE RENE BRUNELLE
PROVINCIAL SECRETARY FOR
RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT
AND
MINISTER RESPONSIBLE FOR
NATIVE AFFAIRS

PRESENTED AT

TIMMINS, ONTARIO

ON

DECEMBER 21, 1977



ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN
ENVIRONMENT

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE
E. P. HARTT
COMMISSIONER

SUBMISSION TO

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

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TORONTO, ONTARIO

PRESENTED AT

TIMMINS, ONTARIO
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No. 222

Royal Commission on the
Northern Environment

This exhibit is produced by

Honourable Rene Brunelle

this 21 day of Dec 1977

S T A T E M E N T

T O

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

B Y

HONOURABLE RENE BRUNELLE

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY FOR RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

AND

MINISTER RESPONSIBLE FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS

TIMMINS

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21.

STATEMENT TO THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

MR. COMMISSIONER, I AM HERE TODAY AT THE REQUEST OF THE PREMIER ON BEHALF OF THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT TO PLACE BEFORE YOU A STATEMENT OUTLINING THE MAJOR COMPONENTS OF ONTARIO'S NATIVE AFFAIRS POLICY. THESE ARE NOT NEW, BUT BECAUSE THEY HAVE NOT BEEN PREVIOUSLY COMPREHENSIVELY ARTICULATED, AND BECAUSE OF THE IMPORTANCE OF NATIVE CONCERNS TO ALL ASPECTS OF YOUR DELIBERATIONS, THE GOVERNMENT SEES THIS INFORMATION AS AN ESSENTIAL CONTRIBUTION TO YOUR PRELIMINARY INFORMATION MEETINGS. THIS SUBMISSION WILL BE OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO THE NATIVE PEOPLES LIVING NORTH OF THE 50TH PARALLEL - HOWEVER ALL NATIVE PEOPLES IN THE PROVINCE WILL BE INTERESTED.

IN THE PAST YEAR AND A HALF, THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT HAS UNDERTAKEN AN EXTENSIVE REVIEW OF THE SERVICES PROVIDED TO REGISTERED INDIANS IN ONTARIO, THE RESULTS OF WHICH HAVE BEEN SHARED IN THE FORM OF A DISCUSSION PAPER WITH THE ASSOCIATIONS OF REGISTERED INDIANS AND INDIVIDUAL BANDS IN ONTARIO. THIS REVIEW WAS UNDERTAKEN FOR TWO REASONS. FIRSTLY, IT WAS DONE IN RESPONSE TO A GROWING CONCERN EXPRESSED BY BOTH THE ASSOCIATIONS OF REGISTERED INDIANS AND THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT APPEARED TO BE GRADUALLY WITHDRAWING FROM RESPONSIBILITIES FOR REGISTERED INDIANS AS A RESULT OF THE 1969 GOVERNMENT WHITE PAPER ENTITLED "STATEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA ON INDIAN POLICY" ISSUED BY THE THEN MINISTER FOR INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT, THE HONOURABLE JEAN CHRETIEN. SECONDLY, THE REPORT OF OUR SPECIAL PROGRAM REVIEW COMMITTEE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED DISENTANGLEMENT OF FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES TO ELIMINATE DUPLICATION AND OVERLAP IN A NUMBER OF AREAS INCLUDING DELIVERY OF SERVICES TO REGISTERED INDIANS.

THE MAJOR DETAILS OF THE POLICY CONCERNING THE DELIVERY OF SERVICES TO REGISTERED INDIANS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

- . THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA SHOULD BE GENERALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR SERVICES TO REGISTERED INDIANS BY VIRTUE OF SECTION 91, SUB-SECTION 24 OF THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA HAS A SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE INTEREST AND WELL-BEING OF REGISTERED INDIANS. WHERE DESIRABLE, SERVICES MAY BE PURCHASED FROM AND PROVIDED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF ONTARIO.
- . THE GOVERNMENT OF ONTARIO WILL CONTINUE ITS ATTEMPTS TO MEET WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA, AND IN THE PROCESS, SEEK TO SECURE THE INVOLVEMENT OF THE ASSOCIATIONS OF REGISTERED INDIANS IN ONTARIO, IN ORDER TO CLARIFY RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE DELIVERY OF SERVICES THAT ARE AS FAR AS POSSIBLE ACCEPTABLE TO ALL THREE PARTIES.
- . CABINET DECIDED IN APRIL 1976 AND RECENTLY REAFFIRMED THAT PENDING THE COMPLETION OF NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE ASSOCIATIONS OF REGISTERED INDIANS TO CLARIFY RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE DELIVERY OF SERVICES TO REGISTERED INDIANS, THE EXTENSION OF SERVICES WOULD BE LIMITED. THIS MEANS THAT ALL REQUESTS FOR THE PROVISION OF ADDITIONAL PHYSICAL ASSETS OR SERVICES WILL BE GRANTED ONLY IF THE REQUESTS ARE EXPLICITLY APPROVED THROUGH THE CABINET PROCESS OR IF EXISTING LEGISLATION PRESENTLY REQUIRES THE PROVINCE TO PROVIDE THAT SERVICE. I SHOULD POINT OUT THAT THIS RESTRICTION WOULD NOT APPLY TO PHYSICAL ASSETS APPROVED BY CABINET BUT NOT YET PROVIDED, FOR EXAMPLE, THE REMOTE AIRSTRIP PROGRAM OR THE NORTHERN COMMUNICATIONS PROGRAM.
- . IN THE MEANTIME THE GOVERNMENT OF ONTARIO WILL CONTINUE TO RESPOND TO REQUESTS FROM THE NATIVE ORGANIZATIONS TO EXPLAIN OR CLARIFY ONTARIO'S POSITION CONCERNING THE RESPONSIBILITIES FOR DELIVERY OF SERVICES TO REGISTERED INDIANS.

- . THE GOVERNMENT OF ONTARIO ALSO REMAINS WILLING TO WORK WITH NATIVE PEOPLE AND ORGANIZATIONS IN AN ATTEMPT TO RESOLVE OUTSTANDING ISSUES.
- . WITH RESPECT TO THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT'S OWN PROGRAMS OR NEW POLICY INITIATIVES, THE GOVERNMENT OF ONTARIO REAFFIRMS ITS COMMITMENT TO CONSULT NATIVE PEOPLE BEFORE ADOPTING OR IMPLEMENTING POLICIES THAT HAVE A MAJOR IMPACT ON NATIVE PEOPLE.
- . NEVERTHELESS, IT MUST BE RECOGNIZED THAT ULTIMATE RESPONSIBILITY FOR DECISIONS CONCERNING PROVINCIAL POLICIES RESTS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF ONTARIO.

MR. COMMISSIONER, THERE ARE A FEW ADDITIONAL POINTS CONCERNING THE CONSULTATION PROCESS WHICH, WHILE NOT DIRECTLY GERMANE TO YOUR DELIBERATIONS, SHOULD BE MENTIONED AT THIS TIME IN RESPONSE TO STATEMENTS MADE TO YOU CONCERNING THE RIGHT OF ELECTED NATIVE REPRESENTATIVES TO DEAL WITH ELECTED CABINETS ON AN EQUAL BASIS:

- . WHILE THE GOVERNMENT OF ONTARIO RECOGNIZES THE CHIEFS OF THE BANDS OF REGISTERED INDIANS AND THEIR ASSOCIATIONS AS ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES OF THE REGISTERED INDIANS IN ONTARIO, IT IS EXTREMELY DIFFICULT TO ACCOMMODATE THE DEMANDS OF SOME CHIEFS THAT AS ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES THEY WILL MEET ONLY WITH ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES OF GOVERNMENT, SPECIFICALLY CABINET MINISTERS. WHILE MINISTERS WILL CONTINUE TO MEET WITH NATIVE LEADERS ON MAJOR POLICY ISSUES AS REQUIRED, MUCH OF THE RESOLUTION OF NATIVE CONCERNS HAS BEEN AND MUST CONTINUE TO BE ACCOMPLISHED BY CONSULTATION AND DISCUSSION BETWEEN NATIVE PEOPLE AND GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.
- . WHERE IT HAS BEEN DETERMINED THAT IT IS APPROPRIATE FOR MINISTERS TO MEET WITH NATIVE ORGANIZATIONS, MEETINGS WILL BE PRECEDED BY ADEQUATE NOTICE, AGENDA, AND BACKGROUND MATERIAL TO ENSURE EFFICIENT USE OF THE TIME AVAILABLE.

- . THE ONTARIO-INDIAN JOINT STEERING COMMITTEE ON NATIVE AFFAIRS, ESTABLISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF ONTARIO AT THE REQUEST OF THE FOUR ASSOCIATIONS OF REGISTERED INDIANS, WILL CONTINUE TO BE THE MAIN FORUM FOR CONSULTATION LEADING TO THE RESOLUTION OF POLICY ISSUES OF CONCERN TO THEM.
- . AT THE SAME TIME, ONTARIO HAS THE RIGHT AND OBLIGATION TO DEAL DIRECTLY WITH THE BANDS WHERE EXPEDIENT AND WHERE A PARTICULAR BAND IS THE DIRECT RECIPIENT OF AN ONTARIO PROGRAM.

MR. COMMISSIONER, AN AREA WHICH HAS BEEN AND WILL LIKELY CONTINUE TO BE PROMINENT IN THE PRESENTATIONS TO THE COMMISSION AND ITS DELIBERATIONS IS THE USE AND CONTROL OF THE CROWN NATURAL RESOURCES OF ONTARIO. I MUST EMPHASIZE ONCE AGAIN THAT IT IS THE GOVERNMENT OF ONTARIO WHICH HAS PARAMOUNT RESPONSIBILITY FOR MAKING ULTIMATE DECISIONS IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF ONTARIO'S NATURAL RESOURCES IN THE AREA YOU ARE STUDYING AS WELL AS IN ALL OTHER AREAS OF THE PROVINCE. THE MAJOR POINTS OF OUR POLICY ON CROWN (ONTARIO) NATURAL RESOURCES AND THE RELATIONSHIP OF THAT POLICY TO THE CONCERNS OF NATIVE PEOPLE ARE AS FOLLOWS:

- . ONTARIO CROWN RESOURCES BELONG TO ALL OF THE PEOPLE OF ONTARIO AND WILL BE MANAGED IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF ALL CITIZENS OF THE PROVINCE, INCLUDING NATIVE PEOPLE. THUS, ONTARIO INTENDS TO CONTINUE TO MAKE DECISIONS CONCERNING RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT IN ALL OF ONTARIO, INCLUDING AREAS OF CONCERN TO THE COMMISSION.
- . TREATY PROVISIONS GRANTING RIGHTS OF ACCESS BY NATIVE PEOPLE TO CERTAIN NATURAL RESOURCES ARE RECOGNIZED WITHIN THE PROVISIONS OF THE LAWS OF CANADA.
- . CLAIMS BY NATIVE PEOPLE BASED ON ABORIGINAL RIGHTS FOR UNFULFILLED TREATY ENTITLEMENTS SHOULD BE PURSUED JOINTLY WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO. THIS SHARED RESPONSIBILITY FOR DEALING WITH SUCH CLAIMS ARISES FROM THE DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE BRITISH

NORTH AMERICA ACT WHICH ALLOCATES THE RESPONSIBILITIES FOR INDIANS AND LAND RESERVED FOR INDIANS TO CANADA, AND THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR NATURAL RESOURCES TO ONTARIO.

- . CONFLICTS BETWEEN EXISTING LEGISLATION AND INTERPRETATION OF TREATY ENTITLEMENT BY NATIVE PEOPLE WILL CONTINUE TO BE RESOLVED THROUGH THE COURTS AND ONTARIO WILL CONTINUE TO BASE ITS POLICIES ON THESE DECISIONS.

MR. COMMISSIONER, I HOPE THAT THE INFORMATION PROVIDED TO YOU IN THIS STATEMENT WILL CLARIFY QUESTIONS WHICH YOU AND THOSE MAKING PRESENTATIONS TO YOUR COMMISSION MAY HAVE HAD WITH RESPECT TO ONTARIO'S ROLE IN THE DELIVERY OF SERVICES TO REGISTERED INDIANS, THE CONSULTATION PROCESS AND THE USE AND CONTROL OF THE CROWN RESOURCES OF ONTARIO.

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SUBMISSION TO
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THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

TOWN OF SMOOTH ROCK FALLS

PRESENTED AT

TIMMINS, ONTARIO

ON

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THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

TOWN OF SMOOTH ROCK FALLS
ONTARIO

PRESENTED AT

TIMMINS, ONTARIO
ON
DECEMBER 21, 1977

ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN
ENVIRONMENT
416/965-9286

MANULIFE CENTRE
55 BLOOR STREET WEST
ROOM 801
TORONTO, ONTARIO
M4W 1A5

Submission of the Corporation of the Town of Smooth Rock Falls
to the
Royal Commission on Northern Environment
at the
City of Timmins - November 24th 1977

The growth in population of the area is estimated to be less than normal according to the last report of the Economic Council of Canada. The primary industries of pulp, paper and lumber have maintained a reasonably stable population. On the other hand, the mining towns, as the orebodies petered out and the mines shut down, have to a major degree effected the growth pattern of north eastern Ontario referred to in the Councils' report.

By and large, the Ontario government is subsidized thru private development of north eastern Ontario's resources. We refer to the royalties derived from the mining industry and the Crown dues from the forest industries. The funds so received are cleared to the consolidated Revenue Fund and distributed throughout all of Ontario. There is and has been a growing feeling of residents of north eastern Ontario that a greater amount of the revenue realized by the Treasury Department should be returned in the form of road construction, to ease excessive transportation cost. The emergence of a new political organization "The Heritage Party" and again the appointment of this Royal Commission would seem to indicate that the government is aware of the dissatisfaction of northern people.

With the advent of the Onakawana development, it is urged that secondary industries be instituted to process the china clay and silica deposits and that sufficient reserves of the lignite be set aside for this purpose. Insofar as we are aware, the lignite is the only native source of fuel other than wood in northern Ontario.

If secondary industries are brought about thru this development, it will rate a major first for the mining industry. In other words, the boom and bust basis of operations will be supplanted by operations designed to provide permanency of employment over an estimated 100 years.

Roads servicing the area are a must, at the present time, Highway 634 commencing at Highway 11 is completed to Fraserdale (Abitibi Canyon), a distance of 48 miles. An extension of this road is now being built by Hydro to Otter Rapids, a distance of 27 miles. There remains a further 27 miles to connect Onakawana, by road, with the outside world.

Tourism:

The Polar Bear train which runs each summer between Cochrane and Moosonee, has over the past years began to lose its' attraction. Trade has been falling off. The main reason given by travellers who have made the trip is there is "nothing to see"

We suggest that the road referred to in the foregoing, be completed from Onakawana to Moosonee, a distance of sixty miles, to give access to the motor holiday traffic to tidewater.

At Moosonee, we recommend that a zoo be built, housing polar bear, elk, moose, black bear, otter, lynx, beaver, musk ox and other animals native to the habitat. This should dispose of the criticism that "there is nothing to see."

All of which is respectfully submitted

Corporation of the Town of Smooth Rock Falls

No. 223

Royal Commission on the
Northern Environment
This exhibit is produced by

Mayor P. Kelly
this 21 day of Dec. 1977

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SUBMISSION TO
THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

CANADIAN CIVIL
LIBERTIES ASSOCIATION
(TIMMINS BRANCH)

PRESENTED AT

TIMMINS, ONTARIO

ON

DECEMBER 21, 1977



ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN
ENVIRONMENT

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE
E. P. HARTT
COMMISSIONER

SUBMISSION TO

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

CANADIAN CIVIL LIBERTIES ASSOCIATION
(TIMMINS BRANCH)
301 BIRCH STREET NORTH
TIMMINS, ONTARIO
P4N 6E7

PRESENTED AT

TIMMINS, ONTARIO
ON
DECEMBER 21, 1977

ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN
ENVIRONMENT
416/965-9286

MANULIFE CENTRE
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TORONTO, ONTARIO
M4W 1A5

SUBMISSIONS TO - - - - - ROYAL COMMISSION on the NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

FROM - - - - - TIMMINS CHAPTER CANADIAN CIVIL LIBERTIES

DELEGATION - - - - - Martha Laughren Lorenzo Girones
(president) (counsel)

(president)

(counsel)

Timmins

December 21, 1977

No. 224

Royal Commission on the
Northern Environment
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Northern Environment
produced

Northern Environment
This exhibit is produced by

This exhibit is produced by
Mrs. M. Laughren
Dec 10 1977

this 21 day of Dec. 19 77

HUMAN RIGHTS SERVICE

Whereas we are highly committed to guarding the rights and freedoms of the individual to the greatest possible extent, we wish to express our deep concern about the limited service rendered by the Ontario Human Rights Commission to residents above the 50th parallel, and as well, to residents of Timmins and surrounding area.

In no way criticizing the work done by the present Human Rights officer working out of Sault Ste. Marie to cover Timmins and points north, we dare say that one person to service this vast area is insufficient to deal with any degree of promptness with grievances that arise; and, that because of this fact, grievances are aggravated by the delay in mediation of the problem;

Therefore, to alleviate the frustration experienced at present and to improve on the service to residents above the 50th parallel and in Timmins and surrounding area, we respectfully put forward the following recommendations for your serious consideration:

- a) that a Human Rights office be established in Timmins
- b) that an adequate amount of staff be provided for this office
- c) that Human Rights grievances in the north be processed more quickly; i.e. one person waited over a year to hear the final result of his complaint filed with the Ontario Human Rights Commission
- d) that this Commission relay these proposals to the Ontario Human Rights Commission at its earliest convenience.

EDUCATION for our NATIVE PEOPLE

Whereas there is only one high school in their own locale, some native students from Moosonee and other points north are obliged to come to Timmins or other predominantly white populated places in order to obtain a secondary school education;

and, whereas these students are suddenly propelled into a community with which they are totally unfamiliar thereby causing them undue stress which in large part accounts for the considerable number of drop-outs among these students;

and, whereas this situation impedes native persons from enjoying equal opportunity in acquiring a secondary school education;

Therefore, as remedial measures to this unfair situation, we present the following recommendations for your careful consideration:

- a) that a student exchange program be inaugurated at the elementary level (grade 7-8) between native students and white students in order to prepare the native child for life in a different environment, and to promote a better understanding between the two cultures
- b) that secondary education in Moosonee be subsidized under special grants to allow a wider range of (subjects) courses than presently taught and to extend grades past the grade ten level

EDUCATION for our NATIVE PEOPLE

- c) that the quality of teachers in Moosonee and on reserves be reviewed to ensure that native students get equally qualified teachers as do white students elsewhere
- d) that incentives for teachers to work in isolated areas be increased to attract quality teachers to these places
- e) that this Commission consult with native persons concerned with education prior to acting on any of these recommendations.

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SUBMISSION TO
THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

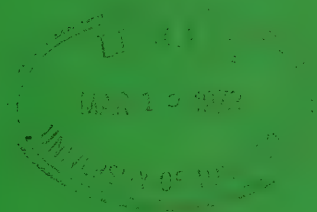
THE COCHRANE DISTRICT
HEALTH COUNCIL

PRESENTED AT

TORONTO, ONTARIO

ON

DECEMBER 21, 1977



ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN
ENVIRONMENT

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE
E. P. HARTT
COMMISSIONER

SUBMISSION TO

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

THE COCHRANE DISTRICT
HEALTH COUNCIL

PRESENTED AT

TORONTO, ONTARIO
ON
DECEMBER 21, 1977

ROYAL COMMISSION
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Submission to

The Royal Commission on the Northern Environment

by

The Cochrane District Health Council

No. 225

Royal Commission on the
Northern Environment
This exhibit is produced by

..... Mr. Floyd Dale
this 21 day of Dec. 19 77.

Your Honor, distinguished members of the Commission, the Cochrane District Health Council is pleased to be able to present its concerns to you, albeit that this preliminary presentation is of necessity very brief.

As commission members probably know, District Health Councils, of which there are now more than 20 across the province, have been established as a means whereby more decisions in health care matters may be made at the local level. They are voluntary bodies charged with the responsibility for comprehensive health care planning within their respective districts and for advising the Minister of Health on the organization and delivery of health services. Although the District Health Council mandate is officially discharged through the Provincial Ministry of Health, Health Councils must be able to work co-operatively with federal authorities, as well as with other provincial ministries such as Community and Social Services and Northern Affairs.

The Cochrane District Health Council consists of eleven members representative of the hospital centres from Hearst on the north to Matheson and Timmins on the south. The number of seats on the present Council has been limited to eleven in view of potential to expand its geographic responsibility to the north to include James Bay Coast communities and south into the District of Temiskaming. At present, the Cochrane District Health Council is not officially responsible for area north of 50°. However, the comprehensive nature of the Health Council's

planning mandate, the historical pattern of relationships between north of 50⁰ communities and south of 50⁰ health care facilities, and the fact of the Health Council's potential for expanded responsibility make it imperative, in the Health Council's view, that it express its concerns and offer that future input which Commission members deem to be desirable.

The District Health Council has developed a series of goals and objectives to guide it in addressing its task and to act as a standard against which it can measure its accomplishments. These goals and objectives seem to the Health Council to have applicability north of 50⁰. Briefly stated they are:

1. to identify local health care needs so that services can be tailored to those needs. Service must accommodate the geographic and cultural diversity of the district.
2. to maximize the quality and range of health care services available to the residents at the community, area and district levels.
3. to make the most effective use of health care resources available within the district by integrating health care planning and delivery, minimizing unnecessary service duplication and reducing misuse of health care resources.
4. to reduce the deterioration of health among the population of the district, and
5. to increase community awareness of health as a positive way of life.

While working within these objectives the Cochrane District Health Council feels that it could assist the Commission in its inquiry by seeking answers to the following questions:

- a) What health care needs exist north of 50° and are the services to meet them adequate, inadequate or non-existent? To what extent does the continuing existence of major health problems result from lack of service and inefficient service provision? Is the pattern of service delivery appropriate to the culture and environment? What adjustments and improvements might be made in the present service system to better meet existing needs?
- b) What impact will economic development have on health needs and service provision? Are there likely to be new or changed health care needs for the present population north of 50° as a consequence of changing economic circumstances and population influx? What will be the needs of the new residents of the area and of that portion of the new residents' group which is highly transient? What service delivery patterns are likely to be capable of dealing effectively with the needs of the population mix which will result from economic growth? What service development can be undertaken in anticipation

of change and yet be of full value in addressing existing health care needs?

c) What is the incidence of "preventable" major health problems? Figures indicate that the north generally suffers higher than average rates of:

- suicide, and death and injury due to accidents and violence
- infectious disease, particularly respiratory, intestinal and venereal diseases
- health problems in the prenatal, perinatal and post natal periods
- child health problems
- mental illness
- nutritional deficiencies
- dental health problems
- abuse of alcohol and drugs.

To what extent can certain of these problems be expected to grow in tandem with economic growth? What are the means to prevent such growth and, in fact, to reduce present rates? What proportion of health care resources must be devoted to disease prevention and health promotion?

These are some of the questions to which the District Health Council believes answers must be found if responsible development

is to take place. As the body charged with comprehensive health care planning in the district, the Cochrane District Health Council wishes to stress its opinion that health concerns must have a full share of the Commission's efforts to anticipate the impact of economic development north of the 50th parallel and of its efforts to plan strategies to deal with the adverse effects of development.

There can be no truly "successful" development north of 50° if that development brings with it a deterioration in the health status of the residents of the area.

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SUBMISSION TO
THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

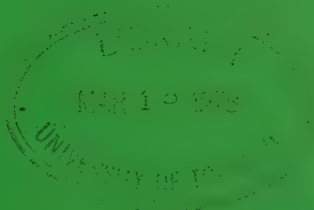
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES
ACTION GROUP

PRESENTED AT

TIMMINS, ONTARIO

ON

DECEMBER 21, 1977



Ontario

ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN
ENVIRONMENT

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE
E. P. HARTT
COMMISSIONER

SUBMISSION TO

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES
ACTION GROUP
88 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
KAPUSKASING, ONTARIO
P5N 1B3

PRESENTED AT

TIMMINS, ONTARIO
ON
DECEMBER 21, 1977

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NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES

ACTION GROUP

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KAPUSKASING, ONTARIO

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35-2341

PRESENTING MUNICIPALITIES FROM NORTH BAY TO HEARST

226

MAYOR RENE PICHE
Chairman, Kapuskasing

MAYOR TOM BOLAND
Kirkland Lake

MAYOR JACK DENT
New Liskeard

MAYOR MERLE DICKIE
North Bay

MAYOR MIKE DOODY
Timmins

MAYOR RENE FONTAINE
Hearst

MAYOR AURELE GERVAIS
Iroquois Falls

MAYOR MAURICE HOTTE
Cochrane

M.K. RUKAVINA
Sec. Treas., Kapuskasing

No. 226

PRESENTATION TO

MR. JUSTICE E.P. HARTT of

Royal Commission on the
Northern Environment
This exhibit is produced by

Mayor Rene Piche
this 21 day of Dec. 1977.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

by

NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES ACTION GROUP

MADE BY MAYOR RENE PICHE - CHAIRMAN

At meeting held in

TIMMINS ON WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1977

SUBJECT: Improved Transportation of People and Goods;
key to Northern Development

Mr. Justice E.P. Hartt:

We are pleased to have the opportunity to present a brief interim report to this Commission. We are prepared to go into greater detail at a later date on any points which you may feel need elaboration or where further input or analysis may be helpful.

Background

What is the Action Group all about? For years, Northeastern Ontario municipalities, organizations and interested people generally complained, and rightly so, about the lack of proper transportation and the high costs of freight in the region. All of the protests were carried out on an individual and hit-or-miss basis, often at cross purposes and with a complete lack of cohesion, with the result that relatively little improvement was brought about. In 1972, the Action Group was formed by uniting the 32 municipalities along the transportation corridor between North Bay and Hearst, with eight of the municipal leaders from representative communities chosen as an executive, to collectively and with maximum concentration work towards improvement in the transportation of people and goods. The Action Group has become a voice for transportation in Northeastern Ontario and does not deal with any matters other than transportation.

Accomplishments

There are five main accomplishments in which the Action Group can claim to have played a part together, of course, with other organizations and associations. These particular points are:

1. A slowdown ~~has been~~ noticed in the rate of increase of freight rates, a particularly pressing problem in this region. The Ministry of Transportation and Communications in a study of freight rates and related problems in Northern Ontario has publicly stated that "the highway No. 11 corridor exhibits some of the highest truckload and less-than-truckload freight rates experienced in Canada." The Action Group contests freight rate increases which we feel are too high, untimely or detrimental to the region. While there is a long, long way to go to bring freight rates in this area in line with rates elsewhere in Ontario and in Canada, we are confident that the very existence of the Action Group, as a watchdog for the people, has kept some of the rate charges at less than what may otherwise have been the case.
2. The Action Group played a key role in the Ontario Government decision to acquire and operate the Northlander rail passenger service as any new innovations require some prompting. We could not see this region putting up any longer with the substandard and disappearing passenger service which it was receiving. We are confident that when the full Northlander service is inaugurated next year that this part of the North will have a rail passenger service that is second to none.
3. We have made and are continuing to make input into the norOntair air passenger service. This is a service which has been a great boon to linking up northern communities and providing a connection with Toronto and points south, when rapid service is required. The

service has expanded from its beginning and we are requesting the province for further expansion. We have also played a liaison role with the Air Canada service to this region to ensure that that service does not deteriorate and thereby downgrade the norOntair link up concept.

4. In our early discussions in 1972 and 1973 with provincial representatives, including two meetings with Premier Davis, on the search for a solution to the high freight costs, we were advised that perhaps there was no specific solution that could be attached to the rates themselves because of the multiplicity of rates and goods shipped. The suggestion was made that perhaps a special grant could be provided to the North to cover some of the added costs associated with northern living including the added costs of transportation. Thus in 1973 the Northern Ontario Support Grant began at 10% of net levy and together with other associations, we have pushed annually for increases in this grant which now stands at 18%. We are not satisfied that 18% is the proper rate, as it does not make up for all the actual disbenefits of northern living and we will continue to press for increases in this grant which directly benefits all municipal taxpayers.
5. In 1975 we proposed the creation of a Ministry of Northern Development to ensure that northern problems received co-ordinated attention and more importantly, that our development could take place along a planned basis at maximum speed. We were very pleased with the Ontario Government decision this year to create the Ministry of Northern Affairs and are encouraged by the

efforts of that Ministry to date.

Our Goals

We are firmly of the conviction that no matter what ills or problems we may now have or the future may bring and no matter how we plan future development, the common and basic thread is transportation. Transportation is the basic means of communication, primarily in sparsely populated areas such as ours. If we can solve the movement of people by modern yet economic means at rates, facilities and services which look after the needs of all sectors of that population, we will thus bring amenities to our people to aid them to live here and stay to develop this great resource land. If we can solve the abnormally high freight costs experienced by this region, we will remove one of the main bars that has heretofore made us uncompetitive with other areas not only in expanding the employment base which we already have (and which is not growing) and not only providing a tool to bring about more future employment in new areas, but also as a means to reduce some of the costs of living in the North. Our future hinges on improvements in the transportation of people and goods.

On November 24, 1977 the Action Group made a major presentation at a meeting in Timmins attended by Hon. Leo Bernier, Minister of Northern Affairs, representatives of the Ontario Northland Transportation Commission and members from the Northeastern Ontario Municipal Association and the Temiskaming Municipal Association. We are tabling a copy of that presentation with you for your perusal. We would like to single out from that brief those specific items

which we feel are appropriate to present before your Commission. These are -

- ✓ 1. Provision of one north-south provincially-operated rail link.

At present the Ontario Northland Transportation Commission operates the rail facilities between Moosonee and North Bay whereas the CNR operates the facilities between Hearst and Cochrane and between North Bay and Toronto. The Federal Government and its agencies such as the CNR, continually tell us that their interests lie in an east-west direction across the whole of Canada. If the Ontario Government was to acquire running rights for all purposes over these north-south rail facilities (all of which belong to all of the people as governmental assets), we would at least have an opportunity to ensure that movement of people and goods would have less hurdles to overcome towards an objective of maximum efficiency at minimum cost, than with the present hopscotch operation between two governments.

2. Deregulation of highway carriers

The experts tell us that the main reason why our freight costs are higher than elsewhere is because of a lack of competition and excessive regulation. The time has come in our view where there is no further need to regulate highway carriers but to let the marketplace dictate fair prices and service. The fact that there has been close regulation of carriers has resulted in

less competition and thereby the possibility that our freight costs are being held at artificially high levels. We do not feel that there is any more reason why highway carriers should be regulated at this time than grocers, contractors, department stores or any other type of commercial operation. Let all of the enterprising people who wish to become carriers do so - the public can only gain.

In order to bring about deregulation and thereby improved freight rates for highway movement of goods, which will also make the rail carriers more competitive, we recommend the disbanding of the Ontario Highway Transport Board and the regulatory means by which it exists.

There is no question that to bring about deregulation and thereby an improvement for the public that we will be subject to the efforts of the Ontario Trucking Association who exercise a very strong lobby for a very large industry. We are confident that the overall public good will prevail.

Suggestions

Because of the distances that we are exposed to in shipment to markets, shipment in from the manufacturer or distributor and those same distances that are required to be travelled when we need special medical attention or our children are taking post-secondary education, our future is predicated on the most efficient and economical means of transportation. The matter of transportation underlies all of the specific categories which your Commission has been requested to examine.

We therefore suggest the following to you:

TRANSPORTATION

It is most important that our existing transportation facilities and our existing population be served by all of the transportation means which are available to preserve our existing living standard, to help reduce our living costs, to make us more competitive and therefore to help us to grow. This can be brought about by the PROVISION OF ONE NORTH-SOUTH PROVINCIALY OPERATED RAIL LINK and by DEREGULATION of HIGHWAY CARRIERS.

Whatever is accomplished in transportation improvement will serve as a jumping off point for a means of developing the vast expanse of this resource-oriented region.

DEVELOPMENT

We believe that we should -

- (a) Ensure the maximum development of what the North presently has without losing any of our existing amenities, population or means of livelihood.
- (b) Promote the expansion of that which presently exists in the North. Our best means of developing secondary industry is in reality the expansion of our primary industry. Let us build from that which we have.
- (c) Encourage new development where all of the other requirements of the broad definition of environment as defined in your terms of reference are met to the satisfaction of the majority of the people involved. If we do not grow, we will not progress but will lose

ground, as no one can stand still.

PUBLIC INPUT

We are not concerned that undesirable development will take place in the North to the detriment of northerners and other Ontario citizens. The public is too sophisticated these days, and with the aid of the media is continually becoming more aware and more educated, to permit anything to happen which will take us back in time. We are certain that the interest which your hearings have generated is proof positive of the genuine concern that all of us have for the North. We have great faith in the North, its people and its future.

We are prepared at any time upon your request to bring any further information before you which you may feel necessary.

NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES
ACTION GROUP
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35-2341

Attach 226

MAYOR RENE PICHE
Chairman, Kapuskasing
MAYOR TOM BOLAND
Kirkland Lake
MAYOR JACK DENT
New Liskeard
MAYOR MERLE DICKIE
North Bay
MAYOR MIKI DOOLY
Timmins
MAYOR RENE MONTAIN
Hearst
MAYOR AURELE GERVAIS
Iroquois Falls
MAYOR MAURICE HOTTE
Cochrane
M.K. RUKAVINA
Sec. Treas., Kapuskasing

PRESENTING MUNICIPALITIES FROM NORTH BAY TO HEARST

A POSITION PAPER ON TRANSPORTATION

Presented on behalf of the

NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES

ACTION GROUP

by Mayor Rene Piche - Chairman

TO: The Honourable Leo Bernier,
Minister of Northern Affairs

The Ontario Northland Transportation Commission

The Northeastern Ontario Municipal Association

The Temiskaming Municipal Association

Porcupine Inn, Timmins

Thursday, November 24, 1977

SUBJECTS: - Northlander operation and its future

- One rail operator between Toronto and points in Northeastern Ontario.
- Highway carrier deregulation
- Phasing out of Ontario Highway Transport Board
- Star Transfer return to private ownership
- Improved utilization of highway carriers
- Upgrading Northern support grant due to transportation costs.

A POSITION PAPER ON TRANSPORTATION

WHERE ARE WE GOING? WHERE SHOULD WE BE GOING?

During the past five years the Action Group has been a voice of the Northeastern Ontario municipalities stretching from North Bay to Hearst on transportation matters - the transportation of people and goods.

Transportation with its problems and its future hopes, has been discussed for more years than one cares to remember by Northerners. We are confident that the proposals contained in this paper, if instituted, could lead to immediate and continuing lower freight costs and improved movement of people, all leading to greater opportunity for future development of this region.

At a joint meeting of the Northeastern Ontario Municipal Association and the Temiskaming Municipal Association held in Kirkland Lake on September 24, 1977 the Action Group was requested to make a study of

- the use of one rail transportation link by one carrier over the corridor between Toronto and Hearst in order to provide the lowest possible cost and most efficient use in the transportation of people and goods.
- means of providing maximum utilization of highway carriers by reducing the present unbalanced use of vehicles in any one direction at any one time.
- means of centrally co-ordinating the use of highway carriers to and from Northeastern Ontario.

TRANSPORTATION OF PEOPLE

During the past three years, in concert with other associations we pressed upon the Ontario Government

and the Ontario Northland Transportation Commission to provide improved rail passenger service. There were four main reasons behind the request:

- the antiquated rolling stock, more suited for museum display than public use which had been left to progressively deteriorate by the CNR and the ONR, was reaching the point where it just had to be replaced or the complete service scrapped.
- there was no leadership or promotion provided by the rail carriers as they appeared to be content to let this essential link through and with the North disappear, thus there was an urgent need for input by others.
- high fuel costs and the indication of much higher future fuel costs required a re-appraisal of alternate means of travel than car and air and there was a need to prepare now for this future transition to train travel as the only economic mode left for the average person.
- the North deserved as good a rail passenger service as other parts of the country, particularly because of our problem with distances.

We were most pleased to see the Ontario Government (with no action by the rail carriers) take concrete steps this year with the TEE sets purchase in inaugurating the first phase of the Northlander rail passenger service. This service has met with unqualified public acceptance. We had suggested a one train per day operation with modern facilities and improved service, basically to replace the outmoded rolling stock and disinterested operation, and were pleasantly surprised when a two-train per day operation was decided upon, on a one year trial basis subject to being financially viable. It was most appropriate that the Ontario Government should show leadership in initiating an improved service on what is basically a provincial function in a north-south direction as the Federal Government and its agencies, such as the CNR, continually tell us that

their interests lie in an east-west direction across the whole of Canada.

The original concept of the Northlander, by making use of four train sets, was to provide two daily trains through Northeastern Ontario, one day train and one night train, with one of the trains operating between Timmins and Toronto and the other between Kapuskasing and Toronto thus those communities south of Porquis Junction would receive the service of two trains per day.

Prior to the advent of the Northlander, as you are aware, the North was served by one train per day with North Bay served by a second train operated by the CNR on weekends covering the run between North Bay and Toronto.

With the advent of the first phase of the Northlander service in June, 1977 as only two of the four new train sets were available, a new day service between Timmins and Toronto was established and the existing night service using the old train facilities between Toronto and Kapuskasing was continued on a temporary basis, pending receipt of the other two train sets.

During the intervening period, the Canadian Transport Commission ruled that the second and final Northlander phase between Kapuskasing and Toronto should be postponed until the first phase could be assessed as to winter operating conditions, thus leaving the old service in existence until the Spring of 1978.

The ONTC decided when only two of the new train sets were on hand to operate a temporary summer service between North Bay and Toronto to provide the staff with experience. This special service was to be curtailed when the third train set arrived and which was received in September but the service was extended to the end of October and now has been extended to the end of December. The City of North Bay has circulated a resolution proposing that this special third service be continued permanently.

Prior to the Northlander service being inaugurated, North Bay was serviced by one train daily and two on weekends to Toronto. This has now increased to three trains per day and four on weekends. It should be noted that North Bay is now serviced by daily trains departing southbound at 2:55 a.m. (old train), 7:10 a.m. (special train) and 12:30 p.m. (Northlander) with the addition on weekends of a train departing at 7:30 a.m. on Saturdays (20 minutes after the regular train) and one at 5:15 p.m. on Sundays.

There is no question that this special service between North Bay and Toronto will add huge costs to train operation which cannot be justified on the basis of need or use and which could lead to the loss of an essential service to the remainder of the region and perhaps prejudice the new Northlander facilities which we have all waited so long to see come about. The most serious aspect of the whole situation is what effect the continuation of this special North Bay service may have on the previously planned and approved Toronto-Kapuskasing service. With North Bay-Toronto retaining this extra daily train, there would be no equipment available for the original scheduled service.

We would like to point out here that the second phase of the Northlander operation should include the community of Hearst in the service as the true north-south transportation corridor covers the area from Hearst to Toronto. Hearst lost its train passenger service in 1966 when the Canadian Transport Commission approved a CNR request to delete the service and replace it with a bus service contracted out to the ONTC and with the train crew stopping over in Kapuskasing for eight hours each day, waiting to make the return trip easterly and southerly (rather than carrying on the 60 miles to Hearst).

When we see ONR, a provincial agency, operating an unnecessary and costly special service outside the original guidelines established by the provincial government;

And when we see both the ONR and the CNR running a train on Saturdays south from North Bay just 20 minutes apart and between the two carriers providing four trains on each Saturday and Sunday connecting North Bay and Toronto when many northern centres are served by only one train per day and some do not have any;

And when we see that after only three months of inaugurating a new passenger service it has been snarled up in operation and intent beyond belief that we are left to wonder what the end result will be;

And when we see the lack of co-operation between the CNR and the ONR in the operation of the Northlander south of North Bay over CN trackage with the CNR arbitrary imposition of 35 mph slowdowns in some sections rather than trying to work out means of improving and speeding up the service;

And when we see the CNR charging the ONR \$13.00 per mile for the use of its trackage for a train provided by others without attempting to negotiate some reasonable rate based on the actual costs involved, and which exorbitant rate makes the usage billing for a one-way trip for the 207 miles from North Bay to Toronto \$2,691 and would require 211 passengers to break even, without taking into account the capital cost of purchasing the train and the costs of maintaining it, particularly when the Northlander can only carry 114 passengers;

And when we see the duplication of service and confusion between the hopscotch rail operation with the CNR responsible for the portion from Hearst to Cochrane,

the ONR for the portion from Cochrane to North Bay and the CNR for the portion from North Bay to Toronto;

We cannot help but question the ability and/or the desire of the ONR and the CNR to efficiently and economically operate a rail passenger service in this region. There appears to us to be a complete disregard for the public - a disregard that must stop here and now. It is unbelievable to see two public agencies arguing about some outlandish rental rate on tracks, which after all are owned by the public, and should not be the subject of "paper economics" that only add to cost. The rail carriers cannot seem to arrive at the simple solution - what is in the best public interest now and in the future.

THE ACTION GROUP PROPOSES:

1. THAT THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT REQUEST THE ONTARIO NORTH-LAND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION TO IMMEDIATELY CEASE OPERATING THE SPECIAL RAIL PASSENGER SERVICE BETWEEN NORTH BAY AND TORONTO.
2. THAT THE CNR BE REQUESTED TO REVIEW THE NEED FOR THE WEEKEND TRAIN BETWEEN NORTH BAY AND TORONTO. THE REGULAR NORTHLANDER OPERATION SHOULD MEET ALL OF THE REQUIRED NEEDS AND THE COST OF THE WEEKEND TRAIN SERVICE COULD BE DIRECTED TO MORE NECESSARY PARTS OF THE REGIONAL SERVICE.
3. THAT THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT PREVAIL UPON THE CANADIAN TRANSPORT COMMISSION TO FAVOURABLY DECIDE UPON THE SECOND PHASE OF THE NORTHLANDER OPERATION FOR INSTITUTION DURING THE SPRING OF 1978.
4. THAT THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT TAKE IMMEDIATE STEPS TO NEGOTIATE RUNNING RIGHTS OVER THE CNR RAILS FROM

HEARST TO COCHIRANE; AND FROM NORTH BAY TO TORONTO IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE ONE CONTINUOUS NORTH-SOUTH PROVINCIAL TRANSPORTATION CORRIDOR AND THAT THE RATES FOR SAID RUNNING RIGHTS BE BASED ON "ACTUAL REAL COSTS" WITH NEGOTIATIONS TO BE CARRIED OUT WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

5. THAT A STUDY BE COMMENCED NOW FOR COMPLETION BY THE SPRING OF 1978, WHEN THE SECOND PHASE OF THE NORTH-LANDER SERVICE IS ANTICIPATED TO BE APPROVED, TO DETERMINE WHETHER ONE OR TWO TRAINS PER DAY ARE REQUIRED AND WHETHER THEY SHOULD BE DAY OR NIGHT TRAINS AND WITH WHAT SLEEPING ACCOMMODATION, IF ANY.

TRANSPORTATION OF GOODS

The Ministry of Transportation and Communications report titled, "An Investigation of Freight Rates and Related Problems in Northern Ontario", which was tabled in March, 1976 states "the Highway No. 11 corridor exhibits some of the highest truckload and less-than-truckload freight rates experienced in Canada". This same report details some of the reasons for these high freight rates as being lack of competition and excessive regulation.

Highway Carrier Freight Costs

The following figures indicate how freight costs have increased from 1971 to the present time, using shipments from Timmins to Toronto as being typical for this region:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Truckload Rate Class 45</u>	<u>Less Than Truckload Class 70</u>
February, 1971	\$1.55/C	\$3.25/C
September, 1971	3% surcharge	3.45
June, 1972	1.73	3.80
January, 1973	1.82	4.18
September, 1973	1.91	4.47
January, 1974	2.01	4.69
April, 1974	2.13	5.21
October, 1974	2.28	5.68
December, 1974	2.02 (red.)	5.68
March, 1975	2.16	6.08
October, 1975	2.29	6.51
November, 1976	2.50	7.10
June, 1977	2.65	7.53
Increase Feb. 1971 to June, 1977	71.0%	131.7%

From the foregoing, it is difficult to comprehend why our freight costs should have increased between 71.0% and 131.7% during the past six years, when the Canada Consumer Price Index for all commodities only increased by 60.3%. It is most interesting to compare the CPI Transportation increase over the same period where in Canada as a whole transportation costs increased by 53.4%, very much less than the 71.0% and 131.7% experienced in this region. It is acknowledged that during the comparison period, unusual fuel and labour increases took place but obviously these were also reflected in the 53.4% figures compiled by Statistics Canada. These comparisons do indicate that our freight costs are unusually high and warrant study on means of reduction.

Deregulation

When we realize that transportation costs normally amount to about 10% to 12% of the selling price of an average product and when we notice freight costs in Alberta (which are completely deregulated insofar as provincially-based carriers are concerned) are 20% to 30% lower than in Ontario for comparable goods shipped comparable distances, we are led to the conclusion that there is something to be said for deregulation.

We find that in 1936 the Ontario Government, in order to protect the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway, the forerunner of the Ontario Northland Railway, from highway carrier competition instituted the north of North Bay restriction whereby any carrier based south of North Bay was prohibited from delivering goods north of North Bay, other than by some specific carriers. The Select Committee of the legislature on the Highway Transportation of Goods is recommending to Queen's Park that this special restriction be removed to induce more competition. We agree with that recommendation, subject to some type of phase-out allowance for those northern based private carriers who may be adversely affected by the sudden competition which may ensue and all of which may not necessarily continue.

We view the whole question of highway carrier regulation through the Ontario Highway Transport Board as a bureaucratic nightmare that is unnecessary, costly, protectionist and contrary to the concept of free enterprise and competition by the marketplace. We feel there is no more reason today to regulate and licence highway carriers than there is to regulate grocers, contractors, department stores, or any other type of commercial operation. When you see hearings for licences taking place over months of time at great expense for solicitors, experts, witnesses and the

time of the applicants and the end result is not more competition or better rates, then it is time to look at a new system because, let's face it, all of the costs associated with hearings have to end up as a part of freight costs. The Ontario Highway Transport Board would largely become redundant with deregulation and we feel that the expense of operating the Board could be much better used to aid transportation in some other way.

We are particularly perturbed with the apparent desire of the existing large carriers to keep out competition as we see the provincially-owned Ontario Northland Transport Services (formerly Star Transfer) and Dominion Consolidated Truck Lines (a Thompson Enterprises' subsidiary), going to great lengths and expense to oppose every applicant who makes a licence submission to the Ontario Highway Transport Board, whether they are really interested in providing the applied for service or not. What is even more disturbing is that in many cases, Star and Dominion Consolidated use the same solicitor to represent them at hearings which certainly smacks of the big guys getting together to keep the little guy out so that they can share more of the action without being disturbed.

The whole system of highway carrier freight rates is geared to limit competition. Any carrier desiring to establish a new rate, always a higher one, only has to file that rate with the Ontario Highway Transport Board for a 30-day period prior to instituting the rate. The carrier does not have to justify his increase nor make it available for public scrutiny as the rate proposals are published in the seldom-read Ontario Gazette and are not required to be published in the newspapers serving the people who will have to pay the increased rates, as we have suggested on a number of occasions. Once the rate is filed,

it seems that all of the other carriers 'accept' that rate and in these days, when we hear so much of cartels and fixed prices, we cannot help but wonder at what is really taking place with freight rates and all within a 'no competition' atmosphere. Deregulation would remove this rate filing process and with the action of the free marketplace, rates would be dictated by competition without any possibility of freight rates being set at some arbitrary and pre-conceived figures as there would always be a carrier available who would be willing to charge a little less. Let us be forewarned though, the trucking industry is represented by one of the strongest lobbies in existence and they will fight any move to remove their control over trucking and rates. We are confident that the public good will prevail.

There is no question that we will hear the case for regulation to protect the public as to safety of vehicles and as the Ontario Highway Transport Board always requires at hearings - "prove public necessity." There are certain vehicle regulations that have to be maintained - regular safety checks, licencing, etc., but this could very simply be controlled as it is for all of us with our own cars, through the Motor Vehicles Branch of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, without requiring the Highway Transport Board for this purpose. We will also hear the refrain that regulation of carriers by stipulating points of service ensured that the small communities received service and that deregulation would suddenly mean that the carriers would only serve the more lucrative market of truckload delivery to the larger centres without bothering with the less-than-truckload service to the smaller localities. We are convinced that the marketplace will look after this

matter, as there is always someone available and willing to go into business if there is an opportunity to make a dollar and be an independent businessperson - witness the corner stores that provide a service which the chain grocery stores cannot or will not. With the number of applications made in the past for licencing, many of which were wholly or partially rejected, we are not concerned that there will be a lack of competition - on the contrary, there will be increased competition, which cannot help but ensure that the "price is right".

There is a further benefit by deregulating highway carrier service and thereby providing more competition with competitive rates as it will also make the rail freight carriers more competitive with the highway carriers and thereby sharpen their rates instead of maintaining an independent, non-competitive stance.

Sale of Star Transfer

The provincial government purchased Star Transfer in 1961 with the view of ensuring that there would be sufficient highway transport service to supply the needs of the North. While that position may have been a valid one in 1961, we do not feel that the same condition exists in 1977. The whole concept behind the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and its successor, the Ontario Northland Railway was a "development road" to develop the North. That was a valid position some years ago but we are concerned that the whole ONTC direction lately has not been that of a development road but rather a transportation entity that is acting the part of private enterprise. If it is acting the part, perhaps it should in fact become the part. When the provincial government tried the freight rate experiment of 1973 to lower rates in the North, Star Transfer was reluctant to support the proposal rather than trying to work

with the government.

We have seen many examples where Star has "stayed in line" with the other carriers on rates instead of adopting an attitude of operating at cost and at maximum efficiency for end benefit of its northern customers for whom it was purchased. This practice of "joining" the others on rates has been opposed by the Action Group since its inception with the suggested policy that Star, and in fact all of the ONTC freight operations, should always stay at least 10% below the going rates. We have only seen the practice of charging the going rates. Is this leadership? Is this a development road? We must hasten to add here that ONTC should not be entirely blamed for this position as the Management Board of the provincial cabinet has set some of the financial guidelines and the policy of "showing a profit", but nevertheless, we are afraid that ONTC has not tried hard enough to fight for the North and its future - they seem to have adopted the path of least resistance. When we analyze the past performance of ONTC and Star in light of today's facts, we must ask ourselves - should the Ontario Government remain in the trucking industry in the North? We believe that the state must enter any field where the private sector cannot or will not, such as Social Services and in the transportation field this means government involvement, up to a point in rail passenger service, the norOntair flight service (at this time while it is still being developed and expanded, but perhaps not at a later date), the field of communications, etc., but certainly not trucking at this time in 1977. We would suggest that the time is appropriate for the Ontario Government to sell the complete Star highway transport operation and truly have this service under the private

sector. Such a sale would mean that the government would not be trying to compete with private enterprise; it would in our view lead to a more efficient operation and would save the province many millions of dollars not only from the revenue that would be received from the sale but also by not having to supply large future capital expenditures for equipment replacement, expansion, etc. While we are advocating a sale, we are aware that the existing employees of the transport operation should have some security - thus we suggest using the example of Doran's Breweries where a northern enterprise was purchased by the employees and has continued rather than been closed, that the Star operation be sold to the present employees on some sort of basis where every employee would have the opportunity to become a shareholder. There is a nucleus of a very efficient organization in Star and we are certain that given the pride of ownership, the opportunity to compete properly and without restriction or interference, that the North will have on the scene a very viable and necessary private enterprise with everyone benefitting from the shift.

Improved Transport Utilization

In looking at the question of the large percentage of empty transports serving this region in any one direction and the resultant higher freight cost because of this under-utilization, we feel that one of the main problems is that the shipper and the carrier on a regional basis, are unaware of what is available for shipment nor the availability of hauling equipment, in other words there is no co-ordination. We are of the opinion, that a central co-ordinating agency (privately operated and if not, then

provincially staffed) with an office in the north and one in the south, probably Toronto, should be established. This agency would be the clearing house where any shippers having goods to ship or having goods on order would make their wishes known and any carriers having available vehicles in any place would make these facts known so that the two parties could get together. We are advocating an offer of service brokerage operation. We find that presently most shippers do not shop around very much for carriers and the carriers because of Transport Board licensing regulations cannot shop around for return-trip business, with the result that most trucks travel empty a large percentage of the time in one direction. Without regulation, so that a carrier can pick up any type of goods in any place, and with a co-ordinating service so that goods and carriers can be synchronized, we are certain that the utilization will be improved and rates will be able to be improved accordingly.

Northern Ontario Support Grant

There is no question that freight costs in the North on a global basis for any type of industry, business or for the individual, will never be as low as those in Southern Ontario because of the distances that we are exposed to in shipment to markets or shipment in from the manufacturer or distributor. These added costs of transportation in the north will never be able to be completely erased nor should we be requesting any subsidy. The Ontario Government has recognized the problem of added living costs in the north, which includes the higher costs of transportation and the added provincial sales tax on those additional transportation costs, with the advent of the Northern Ontario Support Grant in 1973, to return some of these

added costs in lower municipal taxes. The support grant commenced at 10% of net levy and has progressively increased to 18%. We have seen calculations where the support grant in actual fact only covers about one-third of the actual disbenefits of northern living costs. We do not support the Provincial Treasurer's decision to not enrich the Northern Ontario Support Grant this year because of lesser than expected provincial revenues. The added costs associated with northern living, largely due to transportation costs, have not remained static regardless of the position of provincial revenues. We suggest that there should be a fixed relationship between northern costs and the support grant and that on some type of upgrading formula that grant should systematically, regardless of the status of the provincial budget, be increased to reach its true level.

THE ACTION GROUP PROPOSES:

1. THAT THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT TAKE STEPS TO ELIMINATE THE NORTH OF NORTH BAY RESTRICTION DURING 1978 AND THUS PROMOTE MORE COMPETITION IN FREIGHT HANDLING. WE ALSO PROPOSE THAT A PHASE-OUT ALLOWANCE BE ESTABLISHED FOR THE EXISTING NORTHERN-BASED PRIVATE CARRIERS.
2. THAT AS OF JANUARY 1, 1979 THE HIGHWAY TRANSPORT FIELD BE COMPLETELY DEREGULATED IN ORDER TO FURTHER PROMOTE COMPETITION AND REDUCE COSTS. COUPLED WITH THIS DEREGULATION, WITH THE ONE YEAR ADVANCE NOTICE, WE PROPOSE THAT THE ONTARIO HIGHWAY TRANSPORT BOARD BE DISBANDED. DURING THIS SAME ONE-YEAR PERIOD, WE PROPOSE THAT A STUDY BE CARRIED OUT ON SOME TYPE OF RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT WITH THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC ON SHIPPING RE-

GULATIONS WITHIN THE TWO PROVINCES AS ONTARIO SHIPPERS, PARTICULARLY IN THE FOREST PRODUCT INDUSTRY, ARE RESTRICTED IN QUEBEC WHEREAS QUEBEC CARRIERS ARE UNRESTRICTED IN ONTARIO, CAUSING UNFAIR COMPETITION TO SOME RESIDENTS OF THIS PROVINCE.

3. THAT ONTARIO NORTHLAND TRANSPORT SERVICES (STAR) BE SOLD BY THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT TO ITS EMPLOYEES ON SOME AGREED UPON BASIS AND IF THIS IS NOT POSSIBLE THAT A PRIVATE SALE BE ARRANGED.
4. THAT A CENTRAL CO-ORDINATION AGENCY (PREFERABLY PRIVATELY OPERATED) BE ESTABLISHED WITH NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN OUTLETS TO BRING GOODS AND CARRIERS TOGETHER FOR BETTER UTILIZATION OF PEOPLE AND EQUIPMENT AND THEREBY BETTER FREIGHT RATES.
5. THAT A FIXED RELATIONSHIP BE ESTABLISHED BETWEEN AGREED UPON ADDED NORTHERN COSTS, OVER THOSE IN THE SOUTH, SO THAT AN UPGRADING FORMULA CAN BE DEVELOPED TO SYSTEMATICALLY ENRICH THE NORTHERN ONTARIO SUPPORT GRANT UNTIL IT REACHES ITS TRUE EQUALIZATION.

In conclusion, we propose to pursue as soon as possible with Hon. Leo Bernier, Minister of Northern Affairs, those points contained in this paper that are within the jurisdiction of the Ontario Government, after we have received the concurrence to our proposals from the participating municipalities. We also propose to pursue with the federal Members of Parliament for our region those matters that are within the scope of the Federal Government, particularly as they apply to the CNR.

Northerners, through various groups and associations, and by various means have been discussing transportation costs for too long. The time has come to do something concrete about transportation costs and we are certain that the proposals contained in this paper are some of the solutions to our problems. We must together do everything possible to see that the proposals are acted upon. We need the support of everyone NOW.

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SUBMISSION TO
THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

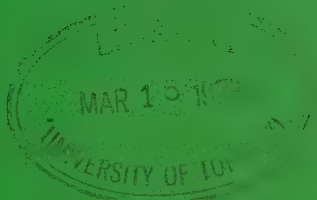
PROSPECTORS & DEVELOPERS ASSOCIATION
(PORCUPINE BRANCH)

PRESENTED AT

TORONTO, ONTARIO

ON

DECEMBER 21, 1977



ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE
E. P. HARTT
COMMISSIONER

SUBMISSION TO

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

PROSPECTORS & DEVELOPERS ASSOCIATION
(PORCUPINE BRANCH)
P.O. BOX 234
TIMMINS, ONTARIO

PRESENTED AT

TORONTO, ONTARIO
ON
DECEMBER 21, 1977

ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN
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PRELIMINARY BRIEF
Submitted to the Royal Commission
on the Northern Environment

BY

The Porcupine Branch, Prospectors and Developers
Association

Timmins, Ontario.

November 1977

PRELIMINARY BRIEF TO THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE
NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

by

THE PORCUPINE PROSPECTORS AND DEVELOPERS ASSOCIATION

Mr. Justice Hartt, Members of the Royal Commission
on the Northern Environment:

The following submission is presented to you on
behalf of the Porcupine Prospectors and Developers
Association to express to you our views and concerns
regarding the exploration for and development of
mineral resources in the north.

We hope to have the opportunity to prepare a detailed
brief at a later date.

Our association represents geologists, geophysicists,
prospectors, technicians, lawyers, stock brokers, and
other persons interested in the mineral industry. Those
within our group who are actively involved in the
mineral industry have widespread experience throughout
Canada, many have foreign experience, and two of our
members have carried out geological mapping for the
Ontario government in the area north of 50' which
primarily concerns this commission. A resume of the

board of directors of The Porcupine Prospectors and Developers Association is appended to this brief to assure the members of the commission that we are very qualified to make comments and recommendations regarding mineral exploration in the north.

It is our indisputable view that the keystone of northern development is the exploration for and discovery of new mineral resources. The exploitation of natural resources provides the major source of new wealth for our country and accounts to a large extent for the high standard of living of all Canadians. Viewing the past and present contributions of the mineral industry to all Canadians and anticipating the future contributions we trust that our concepts will be considered carefully.

For all practical purposes, mineral resources do not exist until they are discovered. Unlike other natural resources such as forest products, water and agriculture, the successful search for mineral deposits requires the utilization of all of the professional and technical skills available to the mineral industry.

On a country wide basis it is currently estimated that in excess of 30 million dollars are spent on mineral exploration to locate one viable mineral deposit.

It is also a generally accepted rule of thumb within the mineral industry that a period of from 10 to 12 years occurs between the initiation of an exploration program and production from a mineral deposit. Only 1 in 1000 exploration prospects becomes a mine.

The cost and risks involved in discovering an economically viable mineral deposit have escalated to the point where few will take the risk when secure investments will produce a better financial return. The continued development of mineral resources requires that a financial return be realized compatible with the risk and costs involved.

The history of northern development is primarily a history of mineral discoveries. Since 1880, the development of mining centers at Sudbury, Cobalt, Kirkland Lake, Timmins, Wawa, Geraldton, Pickle Crow, Atikokan, Red Lake, and Manitouwadge have spearheaded the development of the north, providing a basis for the development of a transportation, communications, community, and services infrastructure throughout Northern Ontario.

Without exception the initial recognition of the potential of these mining centers was made by individuals, dedicated prospectors, men who were prepared to sacrifice the social comforts that the general public takes for granted and exchange them for long periods exploring what were then remote sectors of this province.

Major mining companies such as Hollinger, Noranda, Dome, Inco, Falconbridge, Denison, Rio Algom, and McIntyre all trace their origins to mineral showings discovered by prospectors.

Major technological advances and a favourable economic environment following World War II led to a major surge in mineral exploration and development in Ontario and Canada that brought this country to world prominence in mineral production. Canadian technology and professional capabilities have benefited mineral developments throughout the free world. This prominence in the mineral industry is rapidly deteriorating. According to a report dated February 1977 by the Mineral Resources Branch of the Department of Natural Resources, average annual exploration expenditures have dropped from 23 million dollars during the period 1967-1971 to 15 million dollars during the period 1972-1976 (based on constant 1971 dollars). This decrease in exploration activity has continued in 1977 and is expected to continue in 1978. Mineral exploration in Ontario is faltering and for the first time in many years no new mines are being brought into production. The decrease in exploration activity has been caused by a combination of the following factors:

- (1) Changes in taxation at both federal and provincial government levels have removed incentives to the mineral industry and have taken a larger portion of taxes from mineral producers.

(2) Changes in Ontario Securities Commission regulations have impeded the raising of funds for mineral exploration through public financing.

(3) A lack of clear cut mineral resource policies at both federal and provincial government levels has created an additional point of uncertainty in an already high risk business.

(4) Increased environmental standards regarding environmental protection and worker safety and health have greatly increased capital costs.

All of the above factors combine to make mineral exploration in Ontario a much less attractive investment than was the case during the 1960's. The current state of affairs cannot be directly attributed to the depressed world economic situation as the mineral exploration downtrend started in the early 1970's when metal markets were excellent. Government agencies must remedy the existing problems and take every precaution against creating further impediments to mineral development in Ontario.

On the basis of our knowledge of the geology of the area in Ontario north of 50° we can unequivocally state that the area has potential for the development of new mineral resources, however, we would reiterate our earlier statement that the resource does not exist until it is discovered and developed.

Mineral exploration in Ontario will continue to decline until such time as federal and provincial governments restore a favourable investment climate.

In addition the area north of 50° presents two other serious problems which have not yet been considered but must be resolved.

First and foremost is the problem of land tenure. No significant amounts of exploration funds will be expended in an area where there is any doubt that clear title can be obtained to the land on which a mineral discovery is made. We do not intend to take a stand for or against native land claims but wish to stress that the question must be unequivocally resolved if northern development is to proceed.

Second is the question of the impact of mining operations on the northern environment. We do not deny that some mining operations in the past have had adverse environmental effects, however, we feel that it is time that the general public recognized that all new mineral developments of the past decade have proceeded with minimal environmental impact. The area of land required for even a major mine is minimal. The Kidd Creek Mine of Texasgulf, located 15 miles north of Timmins is one of the largest of its type in the world, operating at a production rate of 9,000 tons per day. The total area covered by the mining operation is 1800 acres. The total acreage in Northern Ontario affected by mining operations is insignificant relative to the total area involved. While there are some minority

interests supporting or demanding the preservation of a primitive northern environment we are of the opinion that this is an unaffordable luxury. Unaffordable unless a majority of all Canadians willingly agree to accept unemployment and a drastically reduced living standard.

In conclusion, we feel that it is time for governments to wake up to the realities of the situation that they are creating. Our local organization has made vigorous representation to both the federal and provincial governments over the past ten years regarding the effect that changes in taxation and securities commission regulations would have, first, on mineral exploration and subsequently on the development of new mineral deposits. As early as 1970 our association warned in briefs to the federal and provincial governments that the removal of incentives to the mineral industry would result over the next decade in:

- (1) A drastic decline in Canadian Exports
- (2) A shortage of capital investment in the mining industry.
- (3) Unemployment increases due to layoffs in the mining industry
- (4) An increasing trade deficit for Canada.

Unfortunately for Canadians our predictions were accurate. We can only assume that the government considered our viewpoint to be that of a group with a vested interest in their own affairs rather than the viewpoint of a group with experience in their field who could see the long term detrimental effects of the planned legislation.

We hope that your commission will give careful consideration to the views and concerns expressed in this submission. It is not too late to reverse the downtrend in mineral exploration in Ontario.

We intend to submit a detailed brief that will expand upon the points brought up in this preliminary brief. We intend to document the contributions of the mineral industry to northern development and the Canadian economy in general, to study the effects of government regulations on mineral exploration and development, to evaluate the mineral resource potential of the north, and to make positive recommendations regarding mineral development in the north.

We look forward to maintaining close contact with your commission throughout your term of office as the recommendations and conclusions arrived at by your commission could irreversibly determine the path of future northern development.

Thank You.

Submitted on behalf of:

The Porcupine Branch,
Prospectors and Developers Association,
P. O. Box 234,
Timmins, Ontario,
Mr. J. P. Larche, President.

APPENDIX

DIRECTORS

PORCUPINE PROSPECTORS AND DEVELOPERS ASSOCIATION

The following brief resumes indicate the profession, affiliation, and areas of mineral exploration experience of the directors of the Porcupine Branch, Prospectors and Developers Association.

Allerston, R. E., Prospector, self employed.
 Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba.

Atkinson, I., Geologist, McIntyre Exploration Ltd.
 M.Sc., Imperial College, England
 Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Yukon,
 England, Australia.

Baldwin, L., Geologist, Newmont Mining Corporation.
 B.A.Sc., U. of Toronto.
 Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan,
 N.W.T., Yukon.

Bazinet, E.W., P.Eng. Consulting Geologist.
 B.A.Sc., U. of Toronto.
 Throughout Canada, Portugal, Spain,
 Ireland, South Africa, Central America,
 Mexico, South America, U.S.A., Alaska,
 Southeast Asia.

Boudreau, A., Prospector, proprietor, Boudreau Equipment.
 Ontario, Quebec.

Bell, D., Geologist, Dome Mine Limited.
 B.Sc., Carleton.
 Ontario, Quebec.

Bradshaw, R.J., P.Eng., Consulting Geologist, Shield Geophysics.
 B.Sc. Queens.
 Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, N.W.T., B.C.

Campbell, R., Chartered Accountant, Timmins.

Carlson, H. D., P.Eng., Consulting Geologist.

Ph.D., Queens.

Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec,
N.W.T., U.S.A., Sultanate of Oman.

Mapped north of 50° for the Ontario
government.

Clarke, A.,

Geologist, McIntyre Exploration Ltd.,
Ph.D., Memorial.

Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Newfoundland,
British Columbia, South Africa,
Zambia, Ethiopia.

Collins, D.,

Alderman, City of Timmins.

Desjardins, H.,

President, Northim Mines.

Darke, K.H., P.Eng., Consulting Geologist.

B.Sc., U.B.C.

Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan,
Alberta, British Columbia, Nova Scotia,
New Brunswick, Yukon, N.W.T., U.S.A.

Involved in a number of major mineral
discoveries in particular the Kidd Creek
Mine north of Timmins.

Defelice, J.,

Prospector, self employed.

Ontario, Quebec.

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George, P.T., P.Eng., Consulting Geologist, GEOEX Limited.
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Mapped north of 50° for Ontario Government;
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Huisson, R A., Huisson Aviation Limited.

Hussey, J., Geophysical Contractor.
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Hibbard, M., Prospector, self employed.
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Lauzier, G., P.Eng., Geologist, AMAX Exploration Inc.,
B.Sc., Ecole Polytechnique.
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Larche, J.P. Prospector, self employed.
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to the Ontario Mining Act.
Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, N.W.T.

Leone, M., Manager, Dominion Securities.

MacDougall, D., P.Eng., Manager, Midland-Doherty Limited.

Manchuk, B., Geologist, Falconbridge Exploration Ltd.
M.Sc., Manitoba.
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McIsaac, N., Geologist, Noranda Exploration Limited.
B.Sc., St. Francis Xavier.
Ontario, Quebec.

McKinnon, D.,	Prospector, self employed. Throughout Canada and U.S.A.
McLeod, C.,	Geologist, Texasgulf Exploration Limited. B.Sc., U.B.C. Ontario, British Columbia, N.W.T. Yukon, South Africa.
McVeigh, G.,	Geologist, Texasgulf Exploration Limited. B.Sc., Queens, Ontario, Quebec, N.W.T.
Meunier, D.,	Prospector, self employed. Ontario, Quebec.
Pellette, B.,	Geologist, Dome Exploration Limited. Ontario, Quebec.
Pickens, M.W.,	Geologist, GEOEX Limited. B.Sc., Western Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Newfoundland.
Rintamaki, R.,	Prospector, self employed. Throughout Canada.
Ristimaki, A.,	Barrister, Timmins, Ontario.
Rousseau, A.	Prospector, self employed. Ontario, Quebec.
Skowronski, H.,	Manager, Bradley Brothers Diamond Drilling. Throughout Canada, South America.
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Zambia, Rhodesia, Australia, Lesotho, New
Zealand, New Guinea, Fiji, U.S.A., Mexico,
Canada.

CAZON

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SUBMISSION TO
THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT
BY

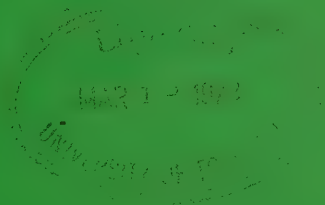
TIMMINS WOMEN'S RESOURCE CENTRE

PRESENTED AT

TIMMINS, ONTARIO

ON

DECEMBER 21, 1977



ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN
ENVIRONMENT

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE
E. P. HARTT
COMMISSIONER

SUBMISSION TO

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

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ROYAL COMMISSION
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ENVIRONMENT
416/965-9286

MANULIFE CENTRE
55 BLOOR STREET WEST
ROOM 801
TORONTO, ONTARIO
M4W 1A5

A Submission

by

The Timmins Women's Resource Centre

to

The Royal Commission on the Northern

Environment

No. 228

Royal Commission on the
Northern Environment
This exhibit is produced by
Ms. Lynn Wisniewski
this 21 day of Dec. 1977.

Presented by :
Lynne Wisniewski
Sue Dale

November 1977

Perhaps we should begin by introducing ourselves to the Commission. We represent the Timmins Women's Resource Centre, an organization dedicated to the improvement of the status, the knowledge and the well-being of the women of the community, in the home as well as outside of the home. We exist to provide a medium for the development of mutual understanding between women and to assist and encourage the study of the needs of women by making better known to both men and women the facts and effects of the changing role of women in society. In studying the mandate of the Hartt Commission it became apparent to us that we could relate our knowledge and experiences with the terms of reference as outlined. In this brief submission we will try to introduce our concerns regarding the "social, economic and cultural conditions that influence man and the life of man or a community." We feel, however, that the use of the term "man" throughout the terms of reference of the Commission, either intentionally or unintentionally, tends to limit the scope of the study. We hope, by this submission, to widen this approach and to bring to the attention of the Hartt Commission the specific problems facing women as they strive to make a life in a northern, isolated, often transient community.

A move can be a traumatic experience for any family. When it involves social dislocation to the extent that almost a whole change in life-style is effected, it may create pressures that might lead to a disruption of family life. With some exceptions, the family structure in our society still revolves around the wife and mother as the central figure in the home. Her peace of mind and happiness often affects how the whole family accepts it's new environment. In attempting to ensure that her needs are met, some things should be taken into consideration. Since most families will probably be living in single industry communities, we are assuming that the majority of jobs will be male oriented and the traditional female employment opportunities will not be as prevalent as in a more diversified southern community. Therefore availability of job resources for women should be given careful consideration. For women who wish to work outside the home, there should be the opportunity to find work in non-traditional areas with support mechanisms built in by the company for the women in these jobs. Emphasis could be on hiring of women in groups with a training program, including not only wives already in the community but also single women who wish to move north. This would lead to a healthier male-female ratio

as well as providing mutual group support in an untried job situation. An additional benefit would be the initial social contacts formed within the group which could help alleviate the trauma of social dislocation to an isolated northern community and provide a much needed morale base.

The community as well should take responsibility for providing support for a woman, whether she works inside or outside of the home. If she chooses to work outside, adequate daycare facilities should be readily available to her. Other family support services could include nurseries for pre-school children allowing the mother freedom from the home environment. This would give her the opportunity to participate in recreational and cultural programs developed by the community. Outlets of this sort are most essential in helping all members of the family cope better with a new and unfamiliar environment, compounded by separation from close family and friends. We feel that proper planning between the community and the company is an essential prerequisite before any major development is undertaken. When hiring men for jobs in the north, it might be wise if at the same time the company interviewed the wives as well. This would give the company the opportunity to

introduce their new environment to them, ensuring that the women have a clear understanding of the changes in lifestyle which would be required of them and of their families. This knowledge would better enable women to be partner to the decision that will affect the family life as a whole. The ultimate goal should be a stable community. Through joint decision this becomes more likely.

Another factor that could possibly influence the stability of the community is the family's emotional well-being. Hopefully the developing bodies would be aware of some of the sacrifices that will probably be made in moving north and plan for these. Taking into account the isolation of the community, the possible lack of shopping and recreational facilities, the separation from family and friends, the developing bodies might be advised to consider a yearly transportation allowance to be used at the discretion of the family.

Careful planning for this type of environment might have to include new approaches. One such approach could be the implementation of the position of job ombudsperson. Because of the nature of the position we feel it should be a female, who herself has experienced some of the traumas of living in the north. Her role could be to

ensure that work is available if women want or need it. In conjunction with the company she would also be concerned about how women would cope with problems such as babysitters, shift work, and their integration with the men.

Another valuable position could be that of a Women's Advocate. Working independently, she would be a multi-faceted person who would be responsible for the general well-being of women in the community. Her focus would be in the area of developing good family support services. This would include ensuring that recreational and cultural needs are being met, co-ordinating discussion groups for women who are having difficulty in adjusting to the north, acting as a liason in establishing proper daycare and nursery facilities, and in general fighting for the particular rights and concerns of women living in the north.

Most importantly, one of her prime responsibilities could be to work toward introducing the intermingling of cultures. In co-ordination with Native organizations, she could present the opportunity for women of all cultures to overcome racial barriers and relate to each other as individuals. We feel it is most imperative that government and developing bodies work together

with Native Canadians in a proper planning approach. Successful development in the north can only occur when those arriving from the south interreact on an equal basis with those Canadians indigenous to the north.

Lastly, the Timmins Women's Resource Centre feels very strongly that most of the concerns raised before this Commission are not unique to areas north of the 50th parallel. We urge the members of the Commission to consider extending the scope of their inquiry to include areas further south.

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SUBMISSION TO
THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

MIKE ZUDEL

332 ELM ST. S.

TIMMINS, ONTARIO

PRESENTED AT

TIMMINS, ONTARIO

ON

DECEMBER 21, 1977



Ontario

ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN
ENVIRONMENT

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE
E. P. HARTT
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MANULIFE CENTRE
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EXHIBIT # 229

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by MIKE ZUDEL

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COMMISSION OFFICES AT
55 BLOOR STREET WEST,
TORONTO

S U B M I S S I O N

presented to

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE

NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

from

MIKE ZUDEL

332 Elm St. S.,

Timmins, Ontario

ENVIRONMENTAL FUTURE, THE THEME IS WHAT CAN WE DO WITH WHAT WE'VE GOT

ONAKAWANA, 50°, Timmins Porcupine, a large economic block, or a large jigsaw puzzle?.

There may not be much that any of the Northern areas could do all by themselves, above or below the 50°.

There is big chance for an economic block here, but we can all ask ourselves a big question; What can the existing built up Communities contribute towards the economic block or the Industrial Park?, without spending Billions in preparation.

ONAKAWANA could supply some Energy, and probably some other raw minerals for the block,

COCHRANE Heavy duty Rail rolling stock, repair and maintenance depot, local Manpower and public facilities.

TIMMINS Could supply, 1. Heavy duty Machinery maintenance, and repairs, 2. Hospitals, 3. Educational facilities, 4. Pleasure and recreational facilities, 5. Wholesale and Retail food distributing, processing, Meat Packing, and Canning, 6. Transportation, Rail commuters and union terminals. 7. Hot houses, Plastic farms, Small Farm producers, Summer grazing etc. All the rest of the built up Communities can spare Man power, and they are all equipped with Public utilities and services.

So spending Public money would only go towards production factors, employment etc.

Unemployment Insurance, Education, Recreation, should be very seriously looked into, all eyes on occupation, and production, Onakawana and Timmins could be an experimental example.

Some personal observation.

My trouble shooting Engineering came to me very early in my Life, O.J.T. Monkey see monkey do, kind of training, and in an other part of the world. One example I would like to mention here is; I came from an area where Villages were completely self supporting, except sugar, Sunday dress and foot wear.

Modern Collective Farms and food processing was introduced, in a lot of the cases not on a voluntary bases, all the small producers were eliminated then the large systems failed, some 20 years later shortage of food products fell to the starvation

level, about 15 years ago another system appeared on the horizon approx. one acre lots were given to the young families, to build a home, vegetable garden, a chicken coupe, hog and what ever any one can afford or want to do for him self,.

Over a year ago I was there, I could see a lot of happy home owners Homemade smoke sausage, bacon, potatoes and carrots in the veg. bin, fresh eggs, chickens, lamb, etc. (Of course the large mechanical farms are still there), nothing wrong with that either, up to a point.

One could visulize in this Onakawana-Timmins area to be a large place, full of small food producers, small local manufacturers, Meat Packers food processing, Canning, large Supplementers, if not a total self sufficiency.

I must apologize for my jounalism, or picture painting, it is not what I would like it to be, but on the other hand, (Doing what you can with what you have is hard to beat.) M.Zudel.

ENVIRONMENT TROUBLE SHOOTING FOR TIMMONS NORTH AREA

Fossil fuel Generating is nothing new, Generating Electricity by wind is not new, Moving large ships by man power is not new, Powering saw mills, Flour mills, Generating Electricity by water power is not new

What is new?

Spreading Asphalt over our best Farm land is new, Building Multy billion Dollar Nuclear Power is new, Building Large Factories where machines are replaceing the Man is new, Building Large Shoping Plazas where man has to have \$5.00 a day automobile to get to work and back, is new,

15 Elected well paid Officials, where 7. or 9. could do a better job is new.

Large Machines, large thinking, large automation, large labour organisations are getting us into large trouble, the only surplus can be realised now is large unemployment, in a lot of cases the unemployed are better off than the working partner, that is new,

What is really new is; The Tax Payers are getting fewer,
The Natural resources are running out.

Perhaps we should start small practical thinking, go back where we started from.

Let us look back into the first paragraph of this brief, we still have large rivers, wind, and Solar power, water Power, and the all mighty MAN Power, (than we should invest in to things we have,)

Take this area for example; Smooth Rock Falls, Cochrane, Iroquois Falls, Porquois Junction, Porcupine, Timmins, Draw a line from Timmins to Smooth Rock. and call this an Industriall Park.

We already have; Gold, Copper, Zinc, Silver, Lumber mills, Paper Mills, let us see what we could do with that?

There is allready Railway through all the Communities mentionned here except Timmins to Smooth Rock Falls. (Shelf the Timmins Bypass, and the Timmins Smooth Rock Highway. Let us say that we should build the Railway first, (a Direct Rail connection to the west).

New Industry

Let us say that we will start with (1) A Coal Burning Electric Generator here, Make it a Combination Fossil Burner, it sould burn; Garbage from all the Industrial Park, waste from the Paper mils, Clean the Forest from dead trees and shrubs and burn that, (this would minimize the bush fires)

Heat from the Unit condenser could be used to heat the Hot House, and a Plastic Farm, There are Peat moss deposits near to make peat transplanter for the Hot House and the Plastic Farm, and some for sale probably.

Chimney heat could be pumped and used to heat the administration buildings

High Density Buildings Could be concentrated on, in a specific area for working couples, and Single workers, for specific reason,.

Concentration should be planned on Industry first to stop duplication in transportation, importing Bread, Eggs, Chickens, Potatoes, Beef, Pork, Turnips, Live Stock feeders, Green oats Clover, Work Clothes, work Boots, Street Clothes, etc.

Secondary Industry.

Copper Tubbing, Copper wire, Copper Fittings, Small Electric Motors, Small Copper components for the auto industry, Radios Parts for TVs. Anything that could be manufactured from the Metals, wood, that is procesed here,

Shiping finished products does not cost more then the raw material we are shiping now.

A lot of those items mentioned here, are, and could be made, sewn Assembled here, in private homes, as piece work, here and far North, use the Man power give them work instead of unemployment insuramce, or welfare.

One thing we do have to face the fact that we can not compete in the World market, we are still selling some natural resouces, where the other Countries we compete with, have to buy from us, we still have a chance for survival If we can igmore the situation, than we are in a big trouble.

COAL BURNING THERMO GENERATOR
ASSESSMENT

ONAKAWANA.....TIMMINS.....TIMMINS???

PRO'S	CON'S	X PRO'S	CON'S
ing on	Disturbing	No Transmission cost	Supplementary Coal
ol	marine life with	No Transmission loss.	supply from the west
nsportation	the heat	Continuous Garbage	or Onakawana.
	Condenser cooling	supply.	Would be an extra
	Transmissioncost.	Continuous Forest waste	Shipping cost, but
	Transmission loss	supply	the other benefits
	20 Year coal suppl.	Condenser heat could be	would more then
	Astimate	utelised to heat soil	make up for it.
	What becomes of	for a Hot house and a	
	the plant and	Plastic Farm.	
	the Transmission	Hot house and plastic	
	after 20 years?	Farms, Could turn this	
		area in to a major	
		food industry.	
		No time limit on the	
		Thermo plant.	M.Zudel. TIMMINS

P.S. Armed forces not to be discounted, The last two wars, Great pains were taken to find the enemy's electric power dams, and destroy same. in this day and age, A large thermo, (especially Nuclear) would be the first priority,. A number of small ones would have a better chance, Nuclear or Fossil.

DISTRIBUTING CONTROLLED ELECTRIC POWER SOONER OR LATER?

At this day and age the Electric Power became so important to Life that no other useful element could surpass it.

Then it is also very essential to invent and implement some protective measures so no one small or large user can jeopardize the rest of the Nation, the cost of suffering, and monetary cost, after an Electrical Black out is very hard to ignore, since Electrical over loading is probable here to stay, so the next best thing is to prepare for any emergency.

Voluntary restraint, or pleading to the Public in general to conserve will no longer be possible, (of course voluntary restraint never did work, There are many bitter proofs to that, in many difr. Countries)

The sooner we realize that Electrical controls are a must the better. The S.#6. House wiring diagram suggests that in any case loss of Electric volume by the supplier, the continues panel of 110-115.v. sph.15 amp. circuit could still be supplied, (just enough Electricity to heat a bowl of soup keep the cooler going, or the Electric Blanket.

With the new homes it could be quite simple and inexpensive installation, in the existing homes; A Line splitter could be installed on the range cable, (follow the S.#6. wiring system).

The Industry could also use this system by using Selector Starters, use two semi essential loads on one Circuit.

KEEP THE HIGH COST OF PEAK LOAD DEMAND STANDBY HARDWARE IN MIND AT ALL TIME.

Tried to talk to some of the Local Authority, Local Collegiate Representatives, to at least Inform the General Public of the danger, that the Brown outs, or worst still the Black out, if it should occur.

To Day THE T.V. Report was the temperature is; 37°C.Minus, the reporter goes on, that the Ontario Hydro may not be able to supply

the Electric Power, (the Temperature drops here to minus-40°C. wind factor, -80°C) power failures at that temperature, ???????.

People here heat with, OIL, Natural Gas, Mostly by Electricity, but, All of the Heating Systems are CONTROLLED by Electricity, if the Electricity stops Everything stops....

There is a micro generating controll system that does not depend on Electricity, for gas and oil, Heating but the public does not know that, The Contractor does not care, or the Manufacturer, Who is responsible for the public welfare it is certainly hard to SAY.

The Energy Minister is a very busy man these days, asking Municipalities to conserve Energy by Mail, I was at a Timmins Council meeting one night, when his letter was read, it took them 15 seconds to deliberate the issue, no comments, no questions, the matter is closed. How much then could be expected from the general Public to voluntarily conserve anything?.

The Minister suggests and asks the General Public to conserve Electric Power between, 4.pm.and 7.pm.

Now let us take a trouble shooting test, What is going on at that time? how much could be expected from the public, or could they be trusted,

"4.pm. Children are coming home from the School,; frequent opening the door, The Range is going on for the Diner preparation, it is dark the lights are on all over the house, the man comes from work plugs in the Car, then dish washer, the Snow Blower, and so on. Please refer to S.#6. The load Selector,"

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BY

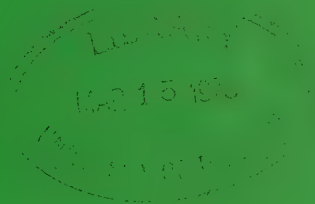
TOM FIDDLER

PRESENTED AT

SANDY LAKE, ONTARIO

ON

JANUARY 10, 1978



Ontario

ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN
ENVIRONMENT

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE
E. P. HARTT
COMMISSIONER

SUBMISSION TO
THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

TOM FIDDLER

PRESENTED AT

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on

January 10, 1978

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416/965-9286

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No. 230

Royal Commission on the
Northern Environment

This exhibit is produced by

Tom Fiddler

this 10 day of Jan 1978
September

TOM FIDDLER

Presentation To:

Royal Commission On

the Northern Environment

Sandy Lake, Ontario.

January 10, 1978.

I am going to tell you about some events that have happened here between 1907 and today.

In 1907, we had our first encounter with white people. People at this point were not aware of any of the white man's policies or his cultural heritage. There had been no missionaries to bring the Biblical stories or anything relating to the way the white man lived down south.

Indian people were generally frightened of Windigos, the cannabolistic beings present in the area. Indian people knew that these Windigos were also human beings. At this time, there was an old man who was sick. He got to the point of being delirious. As the delerium continued, the people noticed that his teeth began to grow bigger, and he started chewing on his outer lips. They had to tie his arms down, because he started gnawing at his own fingers and hands. The people realized that the old man was turning into a Windigo, and that if he had the chance, he would eat all of them. And so, in order to save themselves, as well as prevent him from being turned into a Windigo, they decided to burn him.

There was a man by the name of Joseph Fiddler who had a strong heart. He was selected to perform the job of disposing of the old man by fire. Jake Fiddler was also there to help him, but he did not actually do the work that the people requested and required. They put a stake on the ground inside the dwelling, and they tied a rope around his neck. People pulled the rope from outside the dwelling, and that's how they killed him first. Then, they built a fire outside, and they burned him. The old man who was killed had relatives from the North Spirit Lake area. When they went to Island Lake, they told the story that the people from this area had had to kill the old man. There were some white people at Island Lake, and they, in turn, carried the story to Norway House, where there were now white people. It was break-up at this time. The police came from Norway House to pick up Joseph. When they came, they came with the intention of arresting Joseph Fiddler, without any thought of investigating the events leading up to the death of the old man. They did not inquire why the people had chosen to kill him.

At this time, the white man had not introduced any laws or regulations governing his society to the Indian people. Neither had the missionaries introduced Christian concepts of what is morally acceptable to non-Native people. Nor were the Native people aware of the thought processes of the white man, so that they would realize the need to explain why they had chosen to kill the old man.

Briefly, the end result of this story is that the police took them to the city and put them in jail. We know that the condition of the jails today is deplorable, and they are foreign to our methods of correction. I hate to imagine what they were like then.

Months passed, and the case did not come to trial. Rather than continue to suffer the humiliation and torment of a jail cell, my Grandfather Jake Fiddler, took his own life.

That's the story I want to relate to you, Mr. Hartt, of how it was when the white man and the Indian confronted one another. The white man did not have awareness or respect for the Native way of life; nor did they try to understand.

We would like to inform the Commission that the Indian people of the north refuse to tolerate similar treatment today.

The people that lived in Deer Lake came to Sandy Lake in 1927. At this time, there were no outboard motors or planes. The only form of transportation was by dog teams in the winter and canoes in the summer. The Hudson's Bay store was located at Deer Lake. When the people moved to Sandy Lake, they settled on the river side. Two white Hudson Bay traders were at Big Sandy Lake some 25 miles distant. The manager of that trading post was Alex Gunn. Another man was Bill Darcy; his job was to take supplies to the families on the trapline so that the people could trade pelts for supplies. These two men needed someone to help them break trails when they went to the traplines. They selected Jimmy Kakegamic, St. John Kakegamic's brother. They purposely picked him because he had recently married, and they were after his wife. It would be three or more days at a time when he would be gone to the trapline, leaving his wife behind at the trading post. He eventually found out what was happening, and he became angry. During the month of January, the two Hudson Bay men left by dog team to go to Deer Lake. They left the young man to look after the property and store, but the store was locked.

While they were gone, Jimmy had to snare rabbits to keep himself in food, because the store was locked. He finally decided to break into the store to get the supplies he needed to survive. He had brought his wife back to the main settlement in Sandy Lake, and he was at the main trading post by himself. When the two men found that Jimmy had broken into the store, they reported it to the police in Lake Winnipeg. The police came to pick up Jimmy. Jimmy received

no trial. Nor did the police investigate what had happened. Jimmy was unjustly treated when the Hudson Bay men took his wife, and when the police picked him up. He was taken to Winnipeg and put in jail. He spent some time in jail, and because of the conditions, he fell seriously ill. The officials knew that he was seriously ill, but still they put him on a York boat and sent him north. At Beren's River, he died shortly after his arrival. This story, Mr. Hartt demonstrates the injustices that the Indian people suffered at the hands of the white people throughout the years. Again, I reiterate that the Native people do not wish to receive this treatment any longer.

These injustices sir, are still around us.

And this is my concept of what your Royal Commission is all about - to look into the injustices being inflicted upon us, knowingly or unknowingly, by so-called development and resulting encroachment of your way of life upon us.

Another story I want to relate to you occurred in 1937 when the Favourable Lake mine was in operation 40 miles from Sandy Lake. Not a single Native person understood or spoke English at this time. A policeman, a jailor, was stationed at the mine. One Indian, Peter Crow, took a load of moose meat on his sled to sell to the cooks at the mine. It was nearly dark when he arrived; the policeman saw him coming. The policeman stopped him. They could not verbally understand each other. Peter replied in Indian when he was asked in English what he was carrying. When the policeman could not understand his reply, he shouted at him, demanding to know what was in the dog sled. Peter Crow shouted back in Indian that he was carrying moose meat. Because Peter Crow shouted back, the policeman got angry and threw him in jail. There are many implications to these stories. This story can illustrate that the conflicts between the white and Indian people should not have existed at that time, and should not today. But they did, and they still do.

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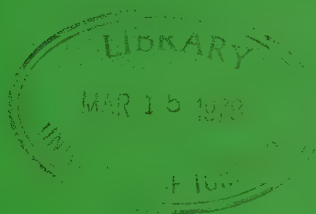
NORMAN RAE

PRESENTED AT

SANDY LAKE, ONTARIO

ON

JANUARY 10, 1978



ROYAL COMMISSION
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THE HON. MR. JUSTICE
E. P. HARTT
COMMISSIONER

SUBMISSION TO

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

Mr. Norman Rae
North Spirit Lake Band
North Spirit Lake, Ontario
POV 2G0

PRESENTED AT

Sandy Lake

on

January 10, 1978

ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN
ENVIRONMENT
416/965-9286

MANULIFE CENTRE
55 BLOOR STREET WEST
ROOM 801
TORONTO, ONTARIO
M4W 1A5

Ex. 231

NO. 75

Received from
Sandy Lake, Ontario
January 10, 1978
Presentation

NORTH SPIRIT LAKE

Presentation to
the Royal Commission
on
the Northern Environment

Sandy Lake, Ontario.
January 10, 1978.

My name is Norman Rae. I am from North Spirit Lake. North Spirit is a community of 185 people. It is 110 miles north of Red Lake. We settled there in 1952.

North Spirit was part of the Deer Lake Band. We didn't have the right of self government. We elected one councillor to the Deer Lake Band Council. It was often hard to know exactly what was going on. Over and over again, we asked the government to make North Spirit Lake a Band, so we could govern ourselves. But the government never did anything.

Now, according to the Declaration of the Nishnawbe-Aski, we do have the right to govern ourselves. So, just recently, we held a vote in North Spirit and decided to become a Band in our own right. Soon we will elect our own Chief and Council.

But even with our own government, it will still be hard for us to know what is happening because communications between North Spirit and the outside world are very poor. For example, we are supposed to get mail twice a week, but it only comes every 10 or 11 days. We have only one telephone in North Spirit, so you can't rely on the phone.

On top of this, there is the problem of planes flying only in good weather. During freeze-up and break-up no planes fly at all.

The most serious communication problem we have is that we are not consulted about the plans that are being made for our land. For example, there was a helicopter passing back and forth over North Spirit Lake all last summer. We didn't know what it was doing. Finally we found out from the American tourist camp owner that the helicopter was looking for minerals on our trapping grounds.

No one ever told us that we were going to be living next to an American tourist camp either. He bought that camp four years ago without our knowledge. And no one ever told us that we were going to share our land with the tourist camp which was built in 1966. Justice Hartt, since you can't see my community for yourself, I would like to show you that part

of the film Nishnawbe-Aski that shows our life.

When we learned that we would have the chance to talk with you in these preliminary hearings, the people of North Spirit Lake talked about what I should say to you, because this is the way we do things here. And this is what the people of North Spirit Lake want to say to you.

When the Great Spirit made man, He made two beings in his image. The Great Spirit then told the two to go forth and multiply, and His will was obeyed. The Great Spirit created the world for man. The Great Spirit gave the world to man so that man could live. But He also demanded that man guard the land. Now man abuses what the Great Spirit created for him and disobeys the Great Spirit's command with so-called development.

We, the people of North Spirit Lake strongly oppose the developments of Polar Gas Pipeline, Reed Paper and the mining being planned for North-western Ontario. These projects will destroy the land and the animals. What will be left for our children?

If you destroy the trees by cutting them to make a road for the pipeline or to make paper for the Americans, you will destroy the animals, you will destroy the land. We cannot allow this to happen.

We just found out that North Spirit Lake is sitting on a very big deposit of iron ore. If this iron is to be mined it will mean strip mining because the southern so-called developers never believe the land of the north is worth protecting. It might even mean the diking of North Spirit Lake itself. Will the spirits of the lake tolerate such destruction? Will we? Will you, Justice Hartt?

We agree with the other northern communities in their opposition to developments such as these. People who live in the south do not realize that people who live in the north, both white people and Indian, live very differently from southerners. We must decide our own futures. We trust, Justice Hartt that you can help us in this process.

During the life of your hearing, we ask you to come to North Spirit Lake. Come and see how we live, some and listen to our elders, our young people, our trappers, our fishermen. Then you will be able to learn about our life.

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SUBMISSION TO
THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

MR. ARTHUR MEEKIS



PRESENTED AT

SANDY LAKE, ONTARIO

ON

JANUARY 10, 1978



Ontario

ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE
E. P. HARTT
COMMISSIONER

SUBMISSION TO

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
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ROOM 801
TORONTO, ONTARIO
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THE ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

DEER LAKE
PRELIMINARY PRESENTATION

NOVEMBER 6, 1977
Osnaburgh, Ontario

Mr. Commissioner, we welcome you. We welcome you to the north, and to the land that our grandfathers left us, and we thank you for listening to the problems of our people.

Deer Lake is a community of 350 people located forty-five miles and seventy-two dollars from Sandy Lake. In 1910, the treaty with the Deer Lake Band was signed in Deer Lake. We were not given any land then, - but we were given a band status. The land at Deer Lake is very rocky, and not much good for gardens, and the Indian Agent said we couldn't hunt and trap anymore, - that we had to become gardeners, and we were to look for some land that was good for gardens. Our forefathers had always been hunters and trappers, - but we were to become gardeners. The Indian Agents at that time came from Manitoba, and I guess they like gardens over there. So in 1927, some of the people moved from Deer Lake to Sandy Lake, because the land there is good for gardens. But some of us figured that our forefathers had been hunters and trappers, and that was what we were supposed to be, so we stayed where we were. The Indian Agent came back in 1928, and 1929, and in 1930, they had their first Treaty Day in Sandy Lake. It wasn't until four years after 1930 that the Indian Agent started coming from southern Ontario. And in 1938, Sandy Lake finally got their reserve where they could grow their gardens, and we didn't get any land for our settlement, although we could still hunt and trap in the land around us. It's funny

though; those people in Sandy Lake don't grow gardens any more. A few of them still try to hunt and trap though.

Deer Lake generally does not have very good relations with the white people that is has come in contact with. I guess we try, and I guess they try, - but we don't do very well at it. When we think of dealing with the white man, we think about times like the time in 1954. We had an Indian Agent living in Deer Lake that time. That was the first time Indian Affairs ever sent any housing materials in to us. There was some roofing paper came in, and the Indian Agent gave that roofing paper to Oscar, the white store-owner at that time. None of our people spoke any English, but our councillor went and he asked the Indian Agent why he had given Oscar that roofing paper, and the Indian Agent said it was none of our business. I guess that's what we think of when we think about contact with the white man.

We don't really understand the government sometimes too. It seems like they pay all the attention to the non-native people. In the past, the government has always rejected any proposals made by the native people.

And we don't understand about those tourist operators. Our grandfathers put us in Deer Lake. They put us here so that we could survive by trapping and hunting. They left us the land so that we could feed our children. Then why does the government let those

tourist operators come in from Manitoba? There are two lodges and five outposts in our area. We can't hunt any more; every bend of the lake, there's two or three boats of tourists out fishing. In the fall, we can't hunt; there's tourists out hunting all over the place. Just this fall, we nearly shot a white hunter because he didn't have the right kind of clothing for hunting. Why can't we operate our own tourist camps? We know the lakes better than they do, and we could get some kind of control over this thing. There's altogether too many white people near the settlements.

And that Ministry of Natural Resources certainly doesn't understand us. We got definite instructions last summer; they said if the forest fires are near the tourist camps, or near the settlement, put them out; if they are not, - just keep an eye on them. They're not concerned about the trees; they're not concerned about the beaver; all they think about is the white tourists. They think they are supposed to be concerned about people, - but what they don't realize is that the land IS the people; people can't survive without the land. Last summer, there was a fire twenty miles outside the settlement; Ministry of Natural Resources sent a helicopter. They said forty acres burnt. It so happens it was the best stand of timber in the area. Now, we are short of timber for the saw-mill.

I guess we don't really have to worry any more about forest fires around the settlement though. The whole area got burnt out two years ago. Ministry of Natural Resources sent a man in that time too; he kept his eye on it.

It's like that with our health services too. Last spring, I was forty miles north of Red Lake. My wife phoned me and said our little girl was sick. She was really sick. We phoned the nursing station at Sandy, and the nurse didn't want to send her out. She said she'd be in the next week. Those nurses don't seem to realize that the sickness doesn't wait around for them to come.

The people in Deer Lake have wanted their own band for a long time, but the government wouldn't listen to that idea. Finally, Andy Rickard from Treaty #9 said they would stop waiting for the government to do something, and they would do it themselves. Now, this month, we are having a plebiscite. If the people vote for it, we will become a reserve. We are happy about this possible separation because it will mean we can deal more directly with the government. Last July, the people in Deer Lake had an election, and they elected me to be chief when this happens. The two present councillors recognize this fact, but the government won't listen to this. In order to satisfy the government, Saul Fiddler, the chief of Sandy Lake has to discuss things with the two councillors, and this makes it hard for everyone to figure out who is making the decisions. If we get our own band status, we will get our own funding as of April 1, 1978, and we certainly don't want the government officials to come and tell us how to spend what has been given to us.

We ARE thinking about the future. We have asked for a band constable. Our children haven't gotten into serious trouble, but

we want a constable so that the people can govern their own settlement.

And we ARE trying to learn how to deal with the government. We are trying to learn to say things so that the government will understand us:

Dear Mr. Bernier:

The last few years when you have been at Deer Lake, you have promised us an air strip. You told us you would start right after Pikangikum's strip was finished. We understand Pikangikum's air strip was finished just before the election. So we are wondering if there could be another election so that we can get our airstrip.

We have some pictures here that were taken 25 and 30 years ago, that we thought you might like to see.

We don't have pictures here of what Deer Lake is like today, and so we would like you to come to the settlement and see it for yourself. We would like the people to meet you in person, and we would like to tell you about our problems, past and present. We would like to take you around the area and show you what these tourist lodges have done to us, and you will be able to see where the land was destroyed only half a mile away from the village by that fire.

We may not be able to find you any moose meat though. Last summer, we only got two moose. One was shot by an old lady who is seventy years old. She shot it, and then she drowned it. I guess it was trying to get away from those white tourists.

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SUBMISSION TO
THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

CHIEF SAUL FIDDLER
SANDY LAKE RESERVE

PRESENTED AT

SANDY LAKE, ONTARIO

ON

JANUARY 10, 1978



ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE
E. P. HARTT
COMMISSIONER

SUBMISSION TO

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

CHIEF SAUL FIDDLER
SANDY LAKE RESERVE

PRESENTED AT

Sandy Lake

on

January 10, 1978

ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN
ENVIRONMENT
416/965-9286

MANULIFE CENTRE
55 BLOOR STREET WEST
ROOM 801
TORONTO, ONTARIO
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I THANK THE GREAT SPIRIT FOR GIVING US THE OPPORTUNITY TO MEET YOU HERE IN OUR COMMUNITY. I WOULD LIKE TO WELCOME THE OTHER PEOPLE WHO HAVE COME TO HEAR OUR PROBLEMS AND NEEDS.

I WOULD LIKE TO SAY THAT I AM HAPPY TO SEE JUSTICE HARTT HERE AND I ASK HIM TO SERIOUSLY THINK OF THE PRESENTATIONS THAT ARE GIVEN TO HIM AND ALSO TO KNOW THAT THE INDIAN PEOPLE IN THE NORTH HAVE A NEED AND WE ALSO REQUEST THAT JUSTICE HARTT NOT COME ONCE INTO OUR COMMUNITY.

THE DECISION OF ANY DEVELOPEMENT IN SANDY LAKE SHOULD BE LEFT FOR THE PEOPLE TO DECIDE DEVELOPEMENTS LIKE EDUCATION, HEALTH, ROADS, T.V., TELEPHONES AND JOBS.

WE KNOW THAT THERE ARE ALWAYS PROBLEMS ARISING WHEN WE START SOMETHING BUT WE GRADUALLY OVERCOME THE PROBLEMS AND WE REALIZE ALSO THAT WE ARE BEGINNING TO LOSE OUR INDIAN CULTURE AND I SAY WE MUST FIGHT TO PRESERVE IT AND KEEP THE WAYS THAT OUR GRAND-FATHER'S HAVE TAUGHT.

MR. LEO BERNIER SAID THAT YOU PEOPLE IN THE NORTH ARE TREATED THE SAME AS THE PEOPLE IN THE SOUTH, BUT THIS IS NOT SO, THE DISTRICT SUPERVISOR OF INDIAN AFFAIRS SAID, THE INDIAN PEOPLE SHOULD RUN THEIR OWN PROGRAMS. BUT INDIAN AFFAIRS DOES NOT GIVE US ANY MONEY IN ORDER TO RUN OUR AFFAIRS.

Nov 17/77
The Director of THE ZONE HOSPITAL ALSO STATED, THE PEOPLE IN THE NORTH HAVE MORE SICKNESS THEN IN THE SOUTH. EVEN WHEN THE NURSE GIVES OUT PILLS TO PEOPLE, SOMETIMES THE PILLS DON'T HAVE ANY EFFECT ON THE PEOPLE AND THEN THE PEOPLE TURN TO THE LOCAL MEDICINE MAN AND USUALLY THE INDIAN MEDICINE RELIEVES THE SICKNESS AND PAIN.

I WOULD ALSO LIKE TO BRING OUT THE MAIL SERVICE PROGRAM WE ARE NOT GETTING THE MAIL SERVICE AS WE SHOULD ALSO, AIR TRANSPORTATION. WE HAVE REQUESTED FOR AN AIR SAFETY INQUIRY BUT WE DON'T KNOW IF IT WAS EVEN CARRIED OUT. WE ARE STILL USING THE SAME AIRCRAFTS FOR TRANSPORTATION.

WE WANT TO BE WHERE WE ARE AND DON'T WANT OUR LIVELIHOOD DISTURBED. WE HAVE BEEN HERE FOR SO MANY YEARS AND WE WANT TO REMAIN HERE AND WE WANT TO BE INVOLVED IN ANY DECISIONS OF ANY NORTHERN DEVELOPEMENTS.

WE MUST THINK OF THE FUTURE OF WHERE OUR GRAND-CHILDREN WILL GROW UP.

WE ASK YOU TO CONSIDER THE NEEDS THAT WE HAVE MENTIONED AND TO PASS THEM TO THE PEOPLE CONCERNED,

JUSTICE HART, THANK-YOU FOR GIVING US YOUR TIME TO LISTEN TO OUR PROBLEMS. MEQUETCH AND BOO-SHOO.

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SUBMISSION TO
THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

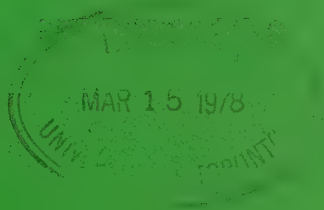
SANDY LAKE BAND

PRESENTED AT

SANDY LAKE, ONTARIO

ON

JANUARY 10, 1978



ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN
ENVIRONMENT

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE
E. P. HARTT
COMMISSIONER

SUBMISSION TO

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENTBYSANDY LAKE BAND
Sandy Lake, OntarioPRESENTED AT

Sandy Lake

on

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ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN
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416/965-9286MANULIFE CENTRE
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No. 233 B

Royal Commission on the
Northern Environment

This exhibit is produced by

Robert J. J. J.
this 1st day of Jan 1978
[Signature]

THE ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

SANDY LAKE
PRELIMINARY PRESENTATION
December 6, 1977
OSNABURGH, ONTARIO

SANDY LAKE

Mr. Justice Hartt, I am happy to be able to speak to you today, and to share with you the concerns of my people. When the Band Council at Sandy Lake found that they could speak during the Preliminary Hearings, the members talked about how they could get the people to say how they felt. First of all, we went on the local radio station and said what the Commission was all about, and what we thought the preliminary hearings were for. Then, each of the eight Councillors had a meeting of the people of his area, and the people talked a little. And so, what I say today is what my people said to tell you.

I have heard that maybe this Commission may not continue after January, and I say to you this: already there is a reaction to you in Sandy Lake. People are beginning to understand what this commission is all about. People have started to raise their hopes once more that the things that are not right may get changed. Our elders are going to be listened to, and maybe even heard. Their hopes have been raised. They are thinking about what they want to say when you come, and simply by thinking about this, they are realizing that they may have the power to change things, and run their own lives.

So we are planning on your coming to Sandy Lake, and we hope more than once, and we ask that you think about the following:

1. That you come first as a man, and later as a judge. We would like to get to know you as a person, so that we might trust you as a person before you come as an official. We would like to share with you the good things in our lives. Already, one of our men has offered to take you with him when he checks his rabbit snares.
2. That your wife and/or family is also welcome in Sandy Lake. We know what it is like when a man has to leave his family to go out to school, and we hope that in your case, the government might find the extra money to keep your family together.
3. That you send someone in before you come to make arrangements about your visits. We would like to think ahead of time, such things as how many are coming, where you would like to stay, and what you would like to do while you are in Sandy.
4. That you bring as many of your aids with you as possible. If they are to advise you wisely, then they, as well as you, must know about the north.

5. That you give us enough time to prepare ourselves for your coming. My people want to have further meetings before you come so that they may learn to say things in a way that you will understand.
6. That you stay in Sandy Lake until we finish saying what we have to say, rather than leaving us as most government officials do, before discussion is ended. We have a lot of people in Sandy Lake - we have a lot to say.

When you come, we want to talk to you about economic development. In our community of 1100 people, there are forty full time jobs. There is some seasonal and short term employment. But right now, there are 300 people who would take jobs if there were any. Eighty percent of the community is on welfare. But their first choice would not be the 300 non-skilled menial task jobs that Reed wants to offer them, where each man is on the bottom of the pile financially, socially, and mentally. Each of my people has a talent of his own - each can do something special. Sandy Lake must use the strong points of its people to make itself strong.

Development in my community right now is like the development all over the north - spread out, dis-organized, poorly planned, and without any foresight or continuity. For example, wells were drilled in Sandy Lake a few years ago, but no plans were made for either upkeep, repair, or education in how to keep them from getting dirty. Today, one out of seven is still working. There is a water treatment plant in the school's water system to stop pollution from the river water, but no plan is made to make sure that the chemicals are added all the time. Sandy Lake has had local phones for fifteen years. Everyone likes them. Today, we have as good a long-distance phone system as you have in Toronto, and that is especially helpful to a people unable to write English. But nobody thought to do a little education at the same time, and explain to people that long distance calls cost money. And now, people who have had phones for years have been cut off due to long distance phone bills - and there is no way of them ever being reconnected.

Until a month ago, the nursing station was a real contradiction. The new station built some five years ago had a sewage system not right for our climate and conditions, and so its overflow ran down the hill, and into the bay, where the people in the area get their drinking water. Their sickness that followed drinking the water, of course, provided patients for the nurses at the nursing station.

So before any more development goes ahead in Sandy Lake, we need a plan. We need to see where we want to go, and how we are aiming to get there. But it has to be a plan to suit the needs and desires of my community. The type of planning that happens now is reflected in the letter from the grade seven student who wrote to you, Sir, and said if he were building a town in the north, he would make a huge plastic bubble over the area to shut out the weather.

It is reflected by the politician who arrived in Sandy before the last election - got off the plane and said, "Well, I can see you certainly need sidewalks here," and even our local non-Native teachers looked at each other and said, "What does he think we came here for?"

Our background says that development must come with entirely different concepts in mind. For example, in the old days, our Elders always taught people to share, and to have the same amount as the next fellow. When you killed a moose in the past, you shared it, so that all people were fed by it. For the next day, when your neighbour got the moose, it too was shared, and your belly was filled, and everyone was fed. Everyone was equal.

Today, in Red Lake, we see discrimination. It is not the discrimination of Natives versus non-Natives. The Native people in Red Lake who have jobs are not discriminated against; they are respected as are the non-Natives with jobs. The problem is the haves against the have-nots.

There is an area in Red Lake, where the Native people live together. One person among them has a job. He, like the non-Natives with jobs, has had water installed. But none of the other homes in the area have water; so, of course, they all share that water, except the \$700.00 bill attached to it. That becomes the working man's bill. And this way of being is not the way the Creator intended my people to be.

And we fear this discrimination between the haves and the have-nots coming to Sandy Lake. And that is not a good thing for our people. The Creator who made us, made us all equal, and with skills to add to and share with the others present in our lives. When jobs, and in turn, money, become too important, it starts to eat away at a person inside. It eats away his spirit, and his soul, and his mind becomes twisted, and out of focus. Lots of money and lots of personal possessions is not good. When we make a plan for development in our community, we must build in the good things that our forefathers gave us, in order for this plan to work.

It is not good enough that they pull out plan number 42, meant for all communities of 1100 people north of a road system; for our community is different from any other in the north. Somehow, over the years, Sandy Lake has grown into three areas, separate, but overlapping, and so Sandy Lake is like three suburbs being governed by one central body. Sometimes, it is hard to keep all three groups happy. Their differences become a good thing when it is on the baseball field or hockey rink. Groups like our local radio station work hard to help the areas work together by keeping equal numbers on the Board of Directors from each area of the community. But sometimes it is very hard to do, and the Band Council is often reminded of this lack of unity when

it comes to trying new projects, hiring people for available jobs, and deciding where to put out funds. However, many people choose to remain as part of a community within a community. And so while one part of the community wants to try one project, another part has its mind set on something else. And so, all of this has to be taken into consideration.

This plan must include, then, all aspects of our living. Economic development must combine with educational needs, our medical needs, our needs in the fields of transportation and communication, and our needs as a people to rule their own lives. The Indian's life can not be a box full of little pieces that do not fit together. The past and the present must each find a place in the future. The trees and the land and the animals and the water must blend with the skidoos, the electricity and the television, so that all have the proper place in our lives.

The idea of a plan is in itself, a big thing; deciding on this plan will be an exciting process. But the thoughts of trying to make it all happen are staggering to us. We do not have a dozen Andy Rickards and three or four Patrick Hartts to use in our community. Sandy Lake is just struggling with the idea that these things are possible - but the self confidence and knowledge are missing to carry out the wants of the people here. And so we remain, at present, dependent on outsiders.

When you come, we want to talk to you about our culture. It is of concern to our Elders that the old ways are passing, for our culture is our life line, the driving force behind our souls and spirits.

It is true, we are losing our culture. Many things have caused this. When one is told long enough and often enough by a dominant culture that his own culture is pagan, primitive, and inferior, he begins to believe it. It is fine to say, "But look at other ethnic groups in the southern part of Canada; even after two and three generations, they retain their culture". However, perhaps a very basic fact has been forgotten in these words; that other ethnic groups have a homeland across the ocean that is their parent country. Even the French Canadians with a homeland are feeling the pressure of a dominant culture on their life style. But this, Sir, is our homeland, the land the Creator gave us to call the land of the Nishnawbe-Aski. And no one in the south has ever tried to erase homelands across the ocean the way they have tried, consciously and unconsciously to erase this land so sacred to our forefathers.

And so when Leo Bernier says to you, that you will find that in most ways, the people of the north are no different than any other Canadians, I see in my mind a cartoon - a picture of a Pakistani, a Chinese, and an African standing outside Queen's Park, and in the caption, Leo Bernier is saying, "They all look like pretty average Canadians to me".

When you come, we want to talk to you about education. We have had lots of samples of the White man's education. The first time was in 1905 when someone convinced us to let some children go to residential school, and we sent ten students out. Maybe they weren't looked after, or maybe they could not get used to the environment, but anyway, they only ever sent one of them back, and nobody really knows what happened to the rest of them. After that, my grandfather, Jake Fiddler, who was the Chief at that time, vowed that no more children would go out to school as long as he lived, and no more ever did. It was not until my father, Tom Fiddler became Chief in 1940 that our children started going out to school again.

Since that time, we have gone through many phases, and now we have a 16 room school, teaching grades K-10 in the community. We have a good school committee that is finding that it can change some things if they are not right. But still change is a struggle. Indian Affairs says it wants Indian control of Indian education, but there is no money for curriculum development, or making up Native history courses. Everyone thinks Native teachers should be used, but there is no way of using the local people who are good in home economics or shops without them taking two years schooling away from the reserve. You, whose mother tongue is English, took English grammar and literature at least until university; but in Sandy Lake, the only Cree language that is taught in the schools is the bit that the primary students teach their non-Native teachers.

We do want our children taught English; we are happy that some of our children have learned the language of the white man. They have helped us a lot; but in the process, is it necessary for us to lose our own language? We want our children to learn the skills necessary for them to have the chance to get jobs in the white man's world. But in the process, is it necessary to lose their own history, skills of trapping and wilderness survival, and cultural traditions? Surely, there must be some method of teaching the basics of both cultures, without one over-riding the other.

When you come, we want to talk to you about our medical services. As with education, we have gone through times of no services, poor services, bad relations, good relations; until now, we boast a nursing station with four full time nurses, a resident doctor, a dentist for a part of the year, and access to medical specialists from Toronto. As Dr. Goldthorpe said in Sioux Lookout, the medical services provided for our people are at a par with the rest of the country. Then why is the level of health of our people not also at a par with the rest of Canada?

Tongue in cheek, I tell you that we co-operate fully with our medical people; we have become very good pill-takers, and find enough aches, pains, and complaints to keep our medical staff well over-worked. But when my people have taken pills and taken pills, and the nurses finally say, "I'm sorry, I have nothing here that can help you", then the people go back to the old medicine men at Sandy, whose cures have worked well for many generations. There is something wrong when the gifts that the Creator gave to us to keep us healthy are forgotten, and we rely on something other than what comes from our own strenghts.

When you come to Sandy, we want to talk about our communication links with the outside world. Fifty years ago, when our contact with the outside world was very limited, we used people to relay messages to other communities. And within the community, our children used to run back and forth between the houses carrying notes. They liked that job, because that gave them a chance to find out what everybody else was doing. They saw whether the baby was crying or happy, or whether anyone was sick, and so they carried the news home, and in this way, contact was kept among the people. But now, we have phones, and while something has been lost through messages being passed, something has been gained by having fast contact with the nursing station, and with people at the far end of the community, as well as, of course, the outside world.

Our mail service is not good. We hear that your mail service is not good either; the only thing is that ours would be fairly simple to improve if the Ministry of Communications would only listen to us. The carrier who brings our mail from Sioux Lookout can not be relied on, and we have complained and complained and complained, but the service does not get any better.

We now have CBC radio and television. It was very hard to get them here; they kept saying they were coming, and then they would put it off to another date. But now, we have them, and we are happy with that service. On top of that, we broadcast locally five hours daily in Cree. This too is proving to be a very good thing.

When you come, we want to talk to you about transportation. In comparison to ten years ago, we have much better air services than we had then. We have an airstrip so that we are not without planes during freeze-up and spring thaw. But we have lost too many good men in accidents to feel good about the safety of the planes. The Ministry of Transport is not strict enough, and the planes are unsafe. As you know, this past week, a report was made saying this very thing, - a fact well known in the north for a long time. But even as recently as this past spring, the Ministry of Transport was spending its money on a publicity program to convince people that safety was no problem.

Too many decisions are made without even asking us how we feel about it. We have two daily flights from Sioux Lookout to Sandy Lake, but they arrive at exactly the same time. Until recently, we had direct flights to and from Big Trout Lake two or three times a week. This was good, for two of the largest communities in the district to be connected this way. Suddenly, without asking us, this service got dropped, and now, in order to get from Sandy Lake to the Western Regional Office of Treaty #9, which covers our area, it takes two days.

What I hear from my people is that they want equality-equality of opportunity.

The opportunity to feed our families well on less than 90% of our income, and it is not easy with eggs at \$1.60 a dozen and milk at \$1.50 a quart.

The opportunity to use the skills and knowledge that we have in order to make a living.

The opportunity to learn the skills that we do not have in order to become self sufficient and maintain the technological additions in our community.

The opportunity to teach our children what we think is important.

The opportunity to retain our culture, our language, and the things that are important to us.

The opportunity to live the way we want to live, choosing wisely which additions from the south will benefit our lives.

The opportunity to govern ourselves, and to make our own decisions on the issues that have a bearing on our lives.

Total self-government is not going to happen overnight. It will come about as our knowledge increases in the areas important to our well being. And so, we are in for a long period of learning to cope with the changes that we want.

But in the meantime, and as an intermediate step, we want to be consulted. It is not right that Reed should destroy us and not tell us until they are finished. It is not right that Polar Gas should sneak down behind our backs while we are still looking north-west at the Berger report. It is not right that those helicopters search out the minerals from under our feet while we are still trying to get rivers to the east of us turned around in the direction they are supposed to be flowing.

And being consulted does not mean being informed; it means being listened to, and being heard. If the government had only listened to half of the things we had said, our children would be in a lot better shape than they are today.

And so I plead with you for our grand children to come; if the south does not choose to deal with the questions of survival, at least give us the opportunity to do so.

CA20N

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-77N22

SUBMISSION TO
THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

MAGNUS JAMES

PRESENTED AT

SANDY LAKE, ONTARIO

ON

JANUARY 10, 1978



ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT
THE HON. MR. JUSTICE E. P. HARTT
COMMISSIONER

SUBMISSION TO

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

Magnus James

PRESENTED AT

Sandy Lake

on

January 10, 1978

ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN
ENVIRONMENT
416/965-9286

MANULIFE CENTRE
55 BLOOR STREET WEST
ROOM 801
TORONTO, ONTARIO
M4W 1A5

EXHIBIT # 234

RETYPE FOR PRINTING

CERTIFIED
TRUE COPY OF ORIGINAL

by Magnus James

Smarrshall

ORIGINAL SUBMISSION
CAN BE VIEWED AT THE
COMMISSION OFFICES AT
55 BLOOR STREET WEST,
TORONTO

S U B M I S S I O N

presented to
Mr. Justice Patrick Hart

by

Magnus James

January 10, 1978

My name is Magnus James, and I have come to tell you about McDowell Lake where I live, and about how we earn a living.

The first white man in 1933 - his name Madsen, we got along real good with this trapper, he poisoned animals. He was a white trapper - he left in 1942.

The first native to settle down was in 1944 - and that's when the village of MacDowell started - fishing started in 1948 - (a white commercial fisherman started) and he just Robbed us of our pay maybe \$2.00 a day. Very little for our fish, and get really mad of we asked him to be honest with us, or even threatened us at times, this just to show you how we and the rest were treated. And we don't want to continue not only for us but for all the native people of the North.

We know that you have seen the film "Anishinabi Aski", but we would like to show you again the scenes in it from our community.

McDowell Lake is about 97 miles North East of Red Lake. McDowell Lake people have lived where they are now for thirty-two years. And we have asked for a piece of land to be our reserve so that the people in our village can have a home settlement. This will be for us, and for our great grandchildren also. We want to live here because we make our living by commercial fishing. We have fished for twenty-nine summers and we want this to continue. We don't want it to be stopped by water pollution or anything else that might kill our fish.

We also make our living by trapping, and our young people grow up being taught, and learning how to trap. Our plea is that this will continue, and that the wild life and game will not die out because someone kills the forests, or does anything else that will cause the wild life to become rare. No one in our village is on welfare, and we want to keep it this way.

There are thirty-eight people in our village. Our three eldest men started the community and have lived there for the full thirty-two years. They are:

Thomas Thompson	age 75
Myself	age 73
Johnny Keneguanash	age 70

There are eleven houses, and every expense for the housing was supplied by the people themselves, - not by the government.

There are: twenty boats in the community
seventeen outboard motors
seven generators
one John Deere tractor
fifteen snow machines

All these items were paid for through our fishing and trapping, although the government had said it was going to help the Indian people. It said it would help them as long as the rivers flow and the sun shines. But we haven't seen that much help from the government.

For the last year, we have looked for a sawmill, and this fall, we have gotten hold of one that we are going to buy if the Indian Affairs will help us with the transportation to get it to our community. We do feel this will be a help to our community to have our own sawmill. We've got some nice trees that will be cut into lumber for the use of buildings when we get our sawmill.

We are very proud of our village. We've got a small church and a small school cabin, which was used last year for children who take home correspondence, but this is not in progress this year. We have a dispensary, and a private grocery store owned by one of our young men. There's a few gardens, and around the area there's places which can be cleared for nice gardens.

For the last three years, our men have gotten some money during the winter from Canada Works Program. They work on cutting winter trails to two different settlements. They also make ice houses for summer use, do ice harvesting in the winter, and other things for the community's use.

We want you to come and visit McDowell Lake, and see all the things that we have, and how we make a living.

All thirty-eight people agree with what we have put on this paper. They agree to our request for land for our settlement. We voice our pleas today so that we can be helped, and so that our community's self earnings might continue.

And we will pray for you that you may understand what you see and hear, so that you may help our people in the north.

CA20N

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-77N22

SUBMISSION TO
THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

ABSOLOM MOOSE

PRESENTED AT

SANDY LAKE, ONTARIO

ON

JANUARY 10, 1978



ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN
ENVIRONMENT

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE
E. P. HARTT
COMMISSIONER

SUBMISSION TO

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

Absolom Moose

PRESENTED AT

Sandy Lake

on

January 10, 1978

ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN
ENVIRONMENT
416/965-9286

MANULIFE CENTRE
55 BLOOR STREET WEST
ROOM 801
TORONTO, ONTARIO
M4W 1A5

EXHIBIT # 235

RETYPE FOR PRINTING

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by Absolom Moose

Marshall

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COMMISSION OFFICES AT
55 BLOOR STREET WEST,
TORONTO

S U B M I S S I O N

presented to

Mr. Justice Patrick Hart

by

Absolom Moose

January 10, 1978

My name is Absolom Moose and I am a councillor at Poplar Hill. There are about 200 people at Poplar Hill. We are part of the Pikangikum Band. The people live in Poplar Hill because our forefathers found it was a good place for fishing, hunting and trapping. We have been there for three generations.

At the time of the first treaty, the government promised that it would never say no to the people if they asked for something. Now it seems like there are all kinds of government bands around. The government has forgotten its promise, but the Indians still remember what was said right from that treaty time.

One of the things that the whiteman gave the Indian is liquor. The Indians in Poplar Hill started drinking heavily about 15 or 20 years ago. However, the last couple of years, there has been less drinking than before.

In 1971, a new school was built, but in 1973, it was badly vandalized and was not repaired, so there was no school until three years ago. But now, there is a school for children from ages five to eight. All that the student learns in school is English and Reading. He doesn't know how to see what he looks at or how to make a living and support himself. The student who finishes school doesn't even know what kind of tree to cut for firewood. And even now, when the teachers want to teach the children how to set rabbit snares, the children aren't interested.

We have some pictures of Poplar Hill that were taken last spring. We thought you might like to see them.

Poplar Hill and Pikangikum are having a plebiscite this month to see whether Poplar Hill will become a reserve by itself. This will be a good thing for Poplar Hill. We would like to see Poplar Hill given a chance to look after itself. It would be good for us to try local government. We want to see if we can get some better housing. We would like to stop the whiteman from bringing liquor into the community.

We would like you to come and talk with us in our community, and see what we are trying to do.

And we hope when we ask government for help that they will recognize our needs at the present. This way, we can build something better for ourselves.

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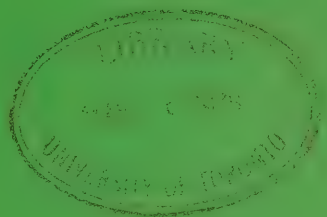
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- 77N22

SUBMISSION TO
THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT
BY

PIKANGIKUM INDIAN
RESERVE



PRESENTED AT

SANDY LAKE, ONTARIO

ON

JANUARY 10, 1978



ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN
ENVIRONMENT

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE
E. P. HARTT
COMMISSIONER

SUBMISSION TO

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

PIKANGIKUM INDIAN RESERVE
Red Lake, Ontario

PRESENTED AT

Sandy Lake

on

January 10, 1978

ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN
ENVIRONMENT
416/965-9286

MANULIFE CENTRE
55 BLOOR STREET WEST
ROOM 801
TORONTO, ONTARIO
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LX. 237.

No. 237

Royal Commission on the
Northern Environment

This exhibit is produced by

Chief Sam Gucci

this 10 day of Jan 1978

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE

NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

PIKANGIKUM

JANUARY (9, 1978

SANDY LAKE, ONTARIO

Mr. Commission, we welcome you to our land, the land of our forefathers, and the land of our children; the land of 20,000 Cree and Ojibway. who have lived here since time began. I am the Chief of the Pikangikum Band located 50 miles north of the Red Lake, with a population of 950 band members. 800 members live in Pikangikum and 150 in Poplar Hill. There are 132 homes in Pikangikum. I have attached a list of the services in Pikangikum, since you won't be able to see them with your own eyes.

When I was very small, my grandfather used to tell me stories of his life, and of the things that had happened to him. And he spoke of the first contact with the white men, and they were the men of the North West Company which became the Hudson Bay Company. And he said these men wanted to come very badly to live with the Indians, and the Indians did not want them to come, for they had been told that the Great Spirit had given the Indians the land so that they might live off the mink and marten, otter and moose that the forest provided, and off the fish that were in the water.

And my grandfather used to come early in the morning, before the sun rose. He would visit different families, and he would teach them the things that he had been taught. He said that there had been prophecies that had been handed down, that a time would come when this white man would judge everything, and when the white man would take everything out of the land given by the Great Spirit. The white man would cut down the trees, and ruin the animals and fish. And the greed of the white man would destroy the land, and with it, the people and their way of life. And the Indian men would become small, skinny, unhealthy, and no bigger than children, and they would wither with the forests. And the Indian people would starve to death. And his forefathers had told him to fight against these prophecies, or his people would be doomed.

They were to continue to fight, even when they saw these things happening. And that is why the Indians avoided the contact with the white men.

But the North West Company really wanted to come here badly, and so it put out tea, and matches, and tobacco for the Indians, and left them in a place where they could be seen. The Indians saw these things, but did not touch them, and left them alone. But after a long time, the Indians did use those matches and that tea, and tobacco, and the North West Company moved in, and promised the Indians that as long as the sun set in the west, and the rivers flowed to the west, they would not have to buy these items.

Then the government people came, and they wanted the Indian people to sell their land. The Indian people said "We can not sell a gift from the Great Spirit. The land was given to us to supply us with meat for our food, and skins for our clothing, and wood for our shelter and warmth, and medicines to strengthen our bodies. If we sell the land, we are selling our very beings." And they remembered the prophecies.

And the government said, "Ah, but we will give you a better life. We will give you ammunition for your guns, and potatoes, that you may grow and harvest them for the long winter, and net for you to catch the fish. And as long as the sun sets in the west and the rivers flow west, we shall give you these things. And we will mark you as the protector and keeper of this land, and the land shall be for your own use."

And the government said, "We will not put rules on you about the animals. The animals on the land and in the water were given to you so you might live."

And the government said, "We want Indian and white people to live together as brothers, to grow up together as brothers."

And the government said, "We will look after the Indian as a father would look after his own child."

And the government said, "We will pay you a lot of money for this land." Some of the Indians wanted to take all the money at once; but some wise elders said, "No. Let our children share this government's generosity," and so this government sends \$5.00 for each person every year to help pay the Indian for this land over which he is guardian.

So we signed the treaty as equals and as brothers, your ancestors and mine. And after the treaty was signed, all the things promised were given.

And the government said, "Go and find yourselves a piece of land where you can grow potatoes, and near a lake where there are lots of fish," and the people did so, and Pikangikum became our home. And with the nets that the government gave, the people caught lots of fish, and they threw back the live ones that they couldn't use, so that future generations would also enjoy this bounty.

And as time went by, the government said, "Your children should have the same chance at an education as our children" and so they built a school for us. It was of logs, and at first, it was held in the summer time, and the children continued to trap and hunt with their parents in the spring and fall, and that was good. For as they would walk towards a trap-line, the fathers would teach the children about life. They taught them about the prophecies, and that they were to fight against them. They warned the children not to sell too many fish, for if they sold too many, there would be none left for their children's children. They *explained* that if you are given something that is good, you have to think about this thing. You have to find out its advantages and disadvantages, so that you know when it is good, and when it is not good.

There was little wrong-doing in the community, as the parents set the example for the children and the children did not see unacceptable behaviour.

And as more white men arrived, they brought with them new kinds of sicknesses. Until that time the Indians had been a healthy race - tall and sturdy, and when there had been illness there was a cure for each illness. I don't know where these medicines come from; they were just there. And when a man was ill, another designated man would come to him and say, : "Where are you hurting?" and then he would go to the medicine man, and the medicine man had a bag, full of different medicines, and he knew the cure for the sick man. He even had a cure for a woman who was having trouble delivering a baby. It was a liquid made from snakes. No one really likes to be near snakes, and when that woman drank the medicine made from snakes, that baby didn't want to be near that medicine, and so he came out.

But when the white men came, he brought with ^{him} ~~some~~ illnesses that were foreign to the medicine man and the medicine man could no longer help with these new illnesses, and so the government said, : "We will build you a nursing station." And help came and the people no longer died from tuberculosis, and the nurses had time to start explaining to the people what they should and should not eat to keep them healthy.

But somewhere along the way, things changed. Somehow, now we have to pay for ammunition and potatoes and fishing nets. And tea and matches too. I don't know where all that came from.

And somewhere, our children's education has become confused. We now have a school that goes up to grade eight. It has 4 rooms, 5 portables, 8 teachers, 2 teachers aides and 3 special teachers aides. But this school has trapped our children between two cultures. It teaches them your ways not ours. They have only one lesson a week in Ojibway. This is not enough! And when we suggest that our elders become teachers so our children will learn our culture and our ways, we are told there 's not enough money.

And they do not learn your ways very well. They do not have the skills to take the jobs that white men are doing, yet they are too lazy to trap. When I first walked, my father took me through the bush and the muskeg and I cried at night with the pain in my legs; but now I am glad that my father did that, for it gave me the strength to be a good trapper. But the furthest my children can walk is to the movie.

Justice Hartt, we must work to find ways of teaching together the skills of both our cultures. Certainly, we need better facilities such as showers, a gym, and an auditorium. But also our schools must be more practical. It must teach our children how to work for you can not live in the north if you are lazy. To go on a trap-line with their parents should be a part of our children's education; to learn our language should be a part of education.

Our people need a Native Culture Education Centre where our children can learn of their heritage : their culture. As well, we need a Wilderness Centre where all Indians can learn the skills of living with the land. These are some of our ideas about how to make education meet our needs.

Justice Hartt, we ask your support for our suggestions.

And now, we have to have a policeman to help keep our home the way the Great Spirit meant it to be, and to help straighten out young people whose boredom gets them into trouble, because the parents turn their earnings into liquor. the children sniff glue and gas, following their parents example.

And somehow, the idea of the nursing station has become blurred. We no longer have our own midwives. Our mothers have to have operations now to deliver their babies. And our babies are brought up on cows' milk instead of their mother's breast, and many of the babies are sickly. Our elders say that is why the children don't respect their mothers. They are not brought up by their mothers; they are brought up by a cow.

We do want health care but, we also want our nursing station to be better equipped and our nurses to listen to us when we say that we are sick. We want better care than, " take lots of fluids and rest in bed ".

NOW we must pay our own transportation to hospital. This causes great hardship, particularly for our old people. Going to the hospital from Pikangikum is not the same as going to the hospital in Toronto !

Our people have come to rely on canned fruits and vegetables instead of fresh meat and fish. Nobody knows how long that canned stuff has been sitting in those cans. It could be years. The old people say that the food they buy at the store does not satisfy their bodies, and so they eat fresh fish and meat; and their teeth are strong and sturdy. But, our young people eat store food and their teeth are full of holes. Also, our men are shorter now, and skinny. And so the prophecies are coming true.

And somehow the idea of brotherhood between the Indian and White Peoples has vanished. In Pikangikum, White People have the snow cleared to their homes for free while we, on our own land must pay. In Pikangikum, only White-peoples' homes have water and sewer. We must still carry water from the lake; water that may be polluted. In spring, the snow runs into the lake carrying earth and garbage. When it is windy, we must take our boats out to get water, for the water at the shore is muddy.

Justice Hartt, while you are here in Sandy Lake, see how we Indian people must get our water. You must agree that community wells is not too much to ask from our Brothers.

Is it brotherly for the Ministry of Transportation and Communications to use our land free of charge for its airport and then charge us to

rent their equipment. Is it brotherly for the Ministry of Transportation and Communications to earn money from its motels while we receive nothing ?

Is it brotherly for Bell Canada to offer us its old shack for free, then turn around and ask for \$22,000.00 ? Perhaps the brothers the government meant were Cain and Abel.

And somehow, the idea of the government being as a father to the Indian people has vanished. Is it fatherly care that refuses us gravel roads ? Is it fatherly care that does not allow us to run our own post office ? The Hudson's Bay Company store is our post office. The Bay manager always knows who has received a cheque. There is no privacy. Is it fatherly care that shelters us in second class housing ? We need cement foundations for our fly-in houses. Wooden foundations rot and the wind sweeps under houses built off the ground. If this fatherly care, we must pity your children.

And somehow, - above all, somehow, we are losing the land. Now, we see that the government doesn't care about Indians. The government didn't even tell the Indians that it was going to destroy the land. The government should have told the Indians at the time of the Treaties that they were going to take the land. The government doesn't even know the rules it made up for its own treaty. We asked Leo Bernier if he knew about the promises made with Pikangikum. And Leo said no, he didn't know anything about those promises. And he said he would return to learn more about those treaties' - those treaties that were written on hide so that they were not erase, - not on paper, but on animal skins. And those treaties say that the land was never purchased outright; the government is still paying for it. Every year, that \$5.00 - a - person buys the government two more feet of land; and the government will never have enough money to buy that land. But Leo Bernier never came back to find that out. And I say to the man who started this; you have made a bad mistake.

When the Great Spirit made the Indian he gave the Indian everything in this earth that he needed to survive. He gave him the forest. The forest shelters the animals. The forest shelters my fellow men. The forest keeps my children warm; it keeps my people healthy.

When the trees go down, the animals and fish go down too. The animals can not eat the same food as before, and so their flesh becomes tainted. The fish must live in waters polluted by your machinery. And so their flesh becomes tainted.

And when you kill the animals, you kill my people. You kill their bodies; you kill their minds; you kill their souls. For we, and the animals, and the forests are one, - and when you kill what was created for us, - you kill us too. You, in time, and your greed, are killing my grandchildren, - and in turn your own grandchildren too. And so the prophecies are coming true.

In Ear Falls, Justice Hartt, you heard that we do not use the land anymore. But this is not true. In the month of November to December, 1977, we trapped 1,032 beaver, 268 mink, 174 marten, 39 otters, 115 fishers and 71 lynx, and this is not a complete count. Over forty families earned about \$70,000. Last summer, the people of Pikangikum and Poplar Hill caught 130,000 pounds of fish, worth almost \$100,000. Last fall, we collected about 2,000 pounds of wild rice worth \$1,600 to us and, at least, \$10,000 to the trader. 80% of the families of Pikangikum Band trap and 50 % fish. Only 36 people have full-time jobs. The land is important. The land is our life.

But the government does not seem to understand this. Whenever, there is a conflict between Indian use of the land and other uses, we seem to loose out. For example, Nungasser Lake has recently had a road put into it. Before, we had a license to fish that lake. Now MNR will give us a license to fish only in winter for they want a tourist camp on the lake.

Roderick Lake, we were told, is polluted with mercury. There is a tourist camp on the lake. So the MNR issued us a license to fish but told us it was an individual decision whether to eat the poisoned fish.

Of all the lakes we used to fish, we have licenses for only 9 now. We have lost many licenses because the lakes are polluted with mercury and we have seen tourist camps open on those same polluted lakes.

Last year, we lost our license to harvest wild-rice on Bullrush Lake to anon-Indian. When we asked MNR why we lost the license, we were told, "First come, first served". Justice Hartt, where would your ancestors be now if mine had said the same?

MNR protects from fire only the trees that are under a timber license, not the forest that is our home. This policy has cost Pikangikum much. Our forest was burned two years ago. Now there are no trees for us to use to build our homes with our sawmill. Actually, we sent the sawmill out to be reconditioned in the spring, now it doesn't work.

The fish, the wild rice, the forest are not just dollars to us. They are our food, our shelter, our heat, our clothing. That is why we demanded our right to fish and hunt be guaranteed us in the treaty. But this right has been taken from us. We want to plan quotas on fish and wild rice and fur-bearers. We want to fish and hunt on our homeland without fines and confiscation.

Justice Hartt, we do need development but we need development that will benefit us, development in which we can participate from the very beginning. We do not need Reed. But what we call development will not come until our representatives, both Federal and Provincial, come to our reserve to talk with us about our wants, our needs and our interests. It will not come until we get to know each other and to help each other. And it will certainly not come if our representatives visit us only at election time.

And what we call development will not come until the Dept. of Indian Affairs finally recognizes that the chiefs and counsellors are the leaders and decision-makers on their own reserves. Indian Affairs must become advisors and consultants, not long-distance bosses.

There are good things happening in Pikangikum today. We are finding that we can accept some of the good things that the white man has to offer. One of them is a camera and this lets us share with you some pictures of what Pikangikum is like today.

there are things that we want for our children that are not happening. Many of the old ways and ideas were good; likewise some of the things that the white man has are good. Over the next few months, I will encourage my people to follow my elders who said, "If you are given something that is good, you have to think about this thing so that you know when it is good, and when it is not good." Perhaps then, Mr. Commissioner, we will with your help, be able to find a good way of life for ourselves.

But I must say to you again that my main concern is still the land. And you say to me now, "It's alright. Reed isn't going ahead. Your land will be left alone." And I can't believe that. When a person is caught stealing - he does one of two things; either he quits stealing, or he steals more carefully, so that he doesn't get caught. The government has taken, and taken, and taken. And I have no indication that it won't take again.

Mr. Hartt, sir, we want you to come to Pikangikum. My elders want to meet you and your family, to see the man who is going to help us do the things that we want to do, and to share the good things that we have to offer. And so sir, as I shook your hand in Red Lake, I will shake your hand again in friendship now, and hope that the next time I shake your hand will be in Pikangikum; you will be welcome there. And I now take the chance to ask you to plan to visit our community for long enough so we may get to know each other.

CAZØN
Z1
-77N22

SUBMISSION TO
THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

SANDY LAKE COUNCIL ON ALCOHOL
AND DRUG ABUSE

PRESENTED AT

SANDY LAKE, ONTARIO

ON

JANUARY 10, 1978



Ontario

ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN
ENVIRONMENT

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE
E. P. HARTT
COMMISSIONER

SUBMISSION TO

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

SANDY LAKE COUNCIL ON ALCOHOL AND
DRUG ABUSE

PRESENTED AT

Sandy Lake

on

January 10, 1978

ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN
ENVIRONMENT
416/965-9286

MANULIFE CENTRE
55 BLOOR STREET WEST
ROOM 801
TORONTO, ONTARIO
M4W 1A5

Ex. 238

No. 238

Royal Commission on the
Northern Environment
This exhibit is produced by

Joe Meekis
this 10 day of Jan 1978

Signature

SANDY LAKE COUNCIL ON ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE

BRIEF PRESENTED TO JUSTICE HARTT
at the Sandy Lake, Ontario hearings
on January 10-11, 1978

SPEAKER: JOE MEEKIS

INTRODUCTION

Mr. Commissioner, my name is Joe Meekis and I work with the Sandy Lake Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, in Sandy Lake. I have been active in this area for four years now.

We know that alcohol has been with man since he knew how to think. We also know that alcohol was introduced to the native people of America a short 300 years ago. We know that the people who introduced it to us didn't know how to control it themselves even though they have had it for centuries. There have been alcoholics in all societies. The white people have been looking for means and ways to combat this problem through A.A., Al-lon, therapy sessions, etc. It was only a few years ago that they realized that alcoholism is a disease like T.B. or a common cold. Alcoholism affects all people whether it be lawyers, ministers, doctors, white people, black, brown, yellow or red, male or female, or even children.

My main concern at this time is what alcoholism does to my people. Alcoholism has robbed my people of their pride, culture, heritage and their way of life. Down south all this is evident in the streets of the towns and cities. Just look at Red Lake, Sioux Lookout and Pickle Lake.

One of our main concerns is that many of our young people attending high schools in the southern urban areas are returning home because they are unable to cope with the cultural change as well as with homesickness which occurs. The result of this is that we have many young people in our village throughout the year who are unemployed and not involved in any meaningful activity; eventually some get caught up in the alcohol and drug abuse problems that exist in our community. Another problem arising recently is that some of our young people attending school in Sandy Lake are becoming influenced by those young people who have returned from the south after dropping out of school. These dropouts don't know how to cope with life in the north; some don't even know how to build a fire. These young people are caught between the white man's ways and the Indian ways. They don't have enough training to cope in a white society but because they were in school, they were not trained at home in the native traditional life. So they end up frustrated, and take their frustrations out on their parents by getting drunk, taking pills or just getting into mischief.

The village of Sandy Lake, at one time, had an alcoholism worker hired through the Ontario Native Alcohol and Drug Program. However, the program ceased through lack of funding. Various concerned members of the community have tried to initiate meetings and/or committees to deal with our alcohol and drug problems. However, due to lack of expertise, these committees were unable to generate community involvement and died after a short period of time or just became inactive. These efforts on the part of the Sandy Lake people show that we are concerned and that we want to do something positive.

The government provides services to the people of Ontario to help them seek solutions towards rehabilitation of alcohol and drug abusers. Because we are so far north, particularly from urban areas, our people received no services unless we initiate the request ourselves. When the Ontario Native Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program was existant, we were able to get films, pamphlets, etc. However, when the program ceased, all other government supportive services ceased because the government did not carry on any further efforts with us in conjunction with the Ontario Native Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program to continue to provide the support we need. We feel, therefore, that only when we have a viable existing Indian organization, which is genuinely concerned in giving us on-going support and aid, will we be able to seek answers to our problems in the area of alcohol and drug abuse. We will recognize that the primary action in dealing with the problem within our community must remain with our community members.

About three years ago with the help of Treaty No. 9 a group of concerned people got together and formed a group called the Sandy Lake Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse. This was a strictly voluntary group whose main concern was to make aware the fact that there was an alcohol problem in the community. After about one year with the help of Treaty No. 9 Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program, they approached the Canadian government for some money. They were told that there was a joint pilot project by Indian Affairs and National Health and Welfare where they made money available for programs such as us all over Canada. The Treaty No. 9 staff wrote up a proposal to Nation Native Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program for the Sandy Lake C.A.D.A.

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After a few months, it was funded. The Board of Directors of Sandy Lake Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse hired: one director, two field counsellors and a secretary. With the help of Treaty No. 9 they set goals and objectives of the project which are as follows:

- 1.) To educate our community to a level of understanding of the efforts and results of alcohol and drug abuse;
- 2.) To seek alternatives to the above problems: the problems related to alcohol and drug abuse.
- 3.) To begin to help our people find a solution to the problems related to alcohol and drug abuse.
- 4.) To develop a local rehabilitative effort in the treatment of our alcohol and drug abusers;
- 5.) To regain and maintain our pride and dignity as Indian people.

In order to reach these goals our board and staff will involve the Sandy Lake community by:

- a.) helping our people to understand and know about alcoholism and drug abuse in our educational sessions using the school system, community sessions, family sessions and V.T.R.
- b.) developing a preventative program for our children emphasizing pride as Indian people.
- c.) seeking our local leadership in the field as we can help other native people.
- d.) providing local counsellors to our people and families who experience alcohol problems and particularly, a major emphasis in gas-sniffing.
- e.) beginning the plan of action in the development of a local rehabilitation centre for our people.

They also set a training cycle which will last ten days a session for four sessions a year. The training sessions will consist of program management, counselling techniques and other necessary skills in order to run a smoothly working program.

Page Four

There were problems in financial management and internal problems in the first year of operation. People can't really understand the program objectives; the funding agency could not understand our native problems. We feel that we have a unique problem in relation to alcohol and drug abuse. The white society tend to put a label on native people when they see them drinking or drunk. They figure that all natives are drunken Indians.

When we look at the developed areas below the 50th parallel, we can see the problems the natives are having with alcohol. So what will happen if the Reed Paper project or Polar Gas pipeline or Hydro dams come into our area. We know that there will be jobs for the white people which will in turn bring their liquor with them. They will no doubt give the natives a "shot". Their "shot" will in turn cause family problems, beating, mischief, and the community as a whole will suffer. The uniqueness of alcohol is that if one uses it, everybody suffers directly or indirectly.

What I'm saying, Mr. Commissioner, is that we don't want anybody to die here because of alcohol. We've been lucky this far that we have not had a fatal accident in direct relationship with alcohol. We are going to need all the help we can get in order to keep it that way.

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SUBMISSION TO
THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

KITIWIN COMMUNICATIONS ASSOCIATION



PRESENTED AT

SANDY LAKE, ONTARIO

ON

JANUARY 10, 1978



ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN
ENVIRONMENT

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE
E. P. HARTT
COMMISSIONER

SUBMISSION TO

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

KITIWIN COMMUNICATIONS ASSOCIATION
Sandy Lake, Ontario

PRESENTED AT

Sandy Lake

on

January 10, 1978

ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN
ENVIRONMENT
416/965-9286

MANULIFE CENTRE
55 BLOOR STREET WEST
ROOM 801
TORONTO, ONTARIO
M4W 1A5

Ex 239.

No. 239

Royal Commission on the
Northern Environment

This exhibit is produced by

Eddy Fiddler

this 10 day of Jan 1978

S. W. W. W.

KITIWIN COMMUNICATIONS ASSOCIATION

TO THE

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

SANDY LAKE, ONTARIO

JANUARY 10/78

*Produced by Eddy Fiddler in English
: Bill Mamakeesic in Cree*

MR. COMMISSIONER:

FIRST OF ALL, WE FROM KITIWIN COMMUNICATIONS ASSOCIATION WOULD LIKE TO WELCOME YOU AND YOUR STAFF TO SANDY LAKE AND I HOPE YOU ENJOYED YOUR BRIEF STAY IN OUR RESERVE.

AS YOU KNOW, WE HAVE OUR LOCAL RADIO STATION CBQV-FM, WHICH IS ACCESS FROM C.B.C..

CBQV WAS FIRST BROADCASTING LAST MAY, 1977. SINCE THAT TIME THE PEOPLE ARE AWARE OF WHAT IS HAPPENING WITHIN THE COMMUNITY. THEY ALSO HEARD OTHER INTERESTING EVENTS, NEWS OR ACTIVITIES THAT IS TAKEN PLACE WITHIN OUR COMMUNITY, AND NOT TO MENTION OUR NEIGHBORHOOD COMMUNITIES SUCH AS NORTH SPIRIT LAKE AND DEER LAKE WHICH THEY CAN LISTEN TO OUR PROGRAMS.

WE FROM KITIWIN COMMUNICATIONS FEEL THAT OUR LOCAL RADIO STATION IS VERY USEFUL TO OUR PEOPLE, TO OUR COMMUNITY, BECAUSE WE CAN:

- a) BROADCAST IN OUR OWN LANGUAGE, WHICH ALL CITIZENS CAN UNDERSTAND IT, EXCEPT ~~TEACHERS~~ TEACHERS, NURSES AND OTHER NON-NATIVES WHO RESID IN SANDY LAKE.
- b) MAKE OUR OWN PROGRAMMES. IN WHICH OUR PEOPLE IS DIRECTLY INVOLVED IN MANY WAYS. HERE ARE A FEW EXAMPLES:
 - 1) BAND COUNCIL - THEY DISCUSS ABOUT BAND AFFAIRS
 - 2) NURSING STATION - THEY TALK ABOUT MEDICINE AND OTHER DISEASES.
 - 3) O.P.P. - THEY DISCUSS ABOUT LAW AND ORDER
 - 4) REQUESTS AND OPEN-LINE SHOWS
 - 5) ALIVE SHOWS - PEOPLE WITHIN THE COMMUNITY COME TO THE RADIO STATION AND SING THEIR OWN SONGS OR COUNTRY AND WESTERN SONGS.

THESE ARE A FEW PROGRAMMES I MENTIONED THAT OUR PEOPLE ARE INTERESTED IN AND ALSO STRONGLY INVOLVED DIRECTLY TO THEM. AND MOST IMPORTANT OF THEM ALL IS WHEN WE HAVE ANY SORT OF EMERGENCIES SUCH AS: WHEN THERE IS A DEATH WITHIN THE COMMUNITY. 2) FOREST FIRES IN THE SUMMER TIME 3) IF A PERSON IS VERY SICK.

THOSE EMERGENCIES ARE VERY IMPORTANT TO US BECAUSE WE HAVE CLOSE FAMILY TIES. THEREFORE: WE CAN OPEN OUR RADIO STATION ANY TIME WE WANT.

BUT C.B.C. ONLY ALLOWS US TO BROADCAST FIVE HOURS PER DAY. THAT IS MONDAY TO FRIDAY. THEN ON SATURDAY WE HAVE 3 HOURS AND ON SUNDAY, WE ARE BROADCASTING $4\frac{1}{2}$ HOURS.

AND THE PEOPLE WITHIN THE COMMUNITY STATED, THAT IS NOT ENOUGH, WHICH IS PROVED THAT WE ARE USING RADIO STATION VERY USEFUL.

MR. COMMISSIOER:

NOW, I'D LIKE TO TALK ABOUT OTHER IMPORTANT THINGS WHICH ~~WE~~ GREATLY CONCERN US. OUR PEOPLE AND FUTURE CHILDREN, THAT WE WILL GROW UP IN THIS WONDERFUL COMMUNITY.

I KNOW MY ANCESTORS AND YOUR ANCESTORS, MR. COMMISSIONER, DID SIGN TREATIES BEFORE WE WERE BORN. BUT OUR ANCESTORS HAVE BEEN LIVING IN NORTH AMERICA SINCE THE BEGINNING OF TIME. WE WERE LIVING IN PEACE, UNTIL THE WHITE MAN CAME INTO OUR LAND. WE WERE FREELY TO GO ANYWHERE AND HUNTED WHERE WE WANTED TO. UNTIL WHITE MAN CAME TO TELL US THAT WE CANNOT HUNT NO MORE BECAUSE WE ARE ON GOVERNMENTS LAND. AND THEY TOLD US THAT WE HAVE TO HAVE A PERMIT TO HUNT OR HAVE A LICENSE TO KILL THE GAME BUT THIS IS NOT OUR GREAT SPIRIT WHO TELLS WHAT TO DO.

THE GREAT SPIRIT GAVE US LAND - WHERE WE CAN HUNT
- WHERE WE CAN LIVE
- WHERE WE CAN RAISE OUR CHILDREN

MR. COMMISSIONER:

WE HAVE LOT'S OF TREATIES SINCE THE DAY COLOMBUS LANDED
IN NORTH AMERICA. TREATIES THAT ARE SUPPOSED TO BE HONOURED
BY BOTH SIDES, NATIVES AND NON NATIVES. BUT INSTEAD NON- O F
NATIVES TURNED AROUND AND BROKE EVERY LAST TREATY WE HAD
IN NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA.

STILL TODAY, WHITEMEN COME INTO OUR RESERVE AND ARE STILL
MAKING PROMISES TO US AND TELLING US WHAT TO DO WITH OUR LAND.

WHAT ABOUT THE LAND YOU TOOK AWAY FROM US, LIKE TORONTO,
MONTREAL, AND OTHER BIG CITIES. ALL THAT BEAUTIFUL LAND WAS
OURS, NOW LOOK AT IT, IT DIRTY AND IT'S BADLY POLLUTED EVERY-
WHERE. THAT IS WHY WE WE DON'T WANT REED COMPANY OR POLAR
GAS TO COME INTO OUR AREA BECAUSE THEY ARE GOING TO DESTROY
IT ANYWAY.

WE WANT OUR CHILDREN AND THEIR CHILDREN TO HAVE A DECENT
PLACE TO LIVE AND TO BREATHE FRESH AIR, TO CLIMB TREES ALL
THEY WANT AND WE DON'T WANT OUR CHILDREN TRIPPED OVER ANY
GAS PIPELINES. THEREFORE: MR. COMMISSIONER: WE WANT YOU TO
GO AND TELL OUR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN OTTAWA THAT WE ~~DON'T~~
DON'T WANT REED COMPANY AND POLAR GAS COMING INTO OUR AREA.

WE WANT TO PROTECT OUR CHILDREN'S FUTURE. OUR ANCESTORE
PROTECTED FOR US LONG TIME AGO AND WE WANT TO DO THE SAME THING
TO OUR FUTURE CHILDREN.

LAST OF ALL, WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THAT YOU, MR. COMMISSIO-
NER: THAT YOU SHOULD VISIT EVERY COMMUNITY OR RESERVE ON THIS
SIDE OF THE 50TH PARALLEL, NO MATTER HOW SMALL THE COMMUNITY
MIGHT BE, WE STILL WANT YOU TO GO THERE AND ALSO I'D LIKE
TO THANK YOU FOR COMING TO SANDY LAKE.

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SUBMISSION TO
THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT
BY

WHITEHEAD MOOSE

PRESENTED AT

SANDY LAKE, ONTARIO

ON

JANUARY 10, 1978



ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN
ENVIRONMENT

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE
E. P. HARTT
COMMISSIONER

SUBMISSION TO

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

Whitehead Moose
Pikangikum, Ontario

PRESENTED AT

Sandy Lake
on
January 10, 1978

Mr. Justice Hartt, my name is Whitehead Moose and I am part of the Pikangikum band. I live in Pikangikum for about two months in the summer and two or three months in the winter, but the rest of the time, I live in the land around Stout Lake.

I would like to say something to you today.

In the beginning, the Great Spirit made this earth. He made the animals, and the forest, and the water, and it was good. The Great Spirit gave this land to us. It was set aside for our benefit. Now Reed wants to take away our land and our means of living.

I can not say to Reed that it is acceptable for them to destroy the forests, because I believe in the Great Spirit, and I have a fear of destroying what the Great Spirit made.

I intend to stay on the land the Great Spirit gave us. I will not allow our land and our lives to be destroyed. I will not sell what the Great Spirit has given the Indian people. I respect the Great Spirit and so must all people.

I have been a commercial fisherman for thirty years. I have been trapping since I was 12 years old, and I am now 67. I have spent most of my time on the trap-line. My grandfather was the first one to have that trap-line on Stout Lake, and I have spent most of my life in that area. I never had any formal schooling, and I don't understand English, but I know how to support my family. Now I have some young people with me. I teach them how to hunt and fish and look after their families, remembering the way that my father taught me. Even our women - on one has to tell them what to do. The young men's wives knew what to do when the men bring them an animal. And the young women know how to store meat in the summer time.

The Great Spirit still looks after his creatures - the birds, the fish, the animals. He provides them with food. And the Indian people still use the land for the forest and rivers and lakes provide for all our needs. I make a good living from the land.

If I see two animals, I kill one and let one go. I was taught that - you don't kill both because you don't need both. If there are only a few moose in the area, I leave that area alone for a year, or if there are only a few lynx, I don't touch that area. There are only a few caribou left, so when I see one, I just leave him alone.

My father used to warn me not to sport with the animals, not to play with them, for these things were created for my survival. I use only what I need to support myself.

When the government made a treaty with us, he promised not to take away our means of survival. We remember and we expect the government to keep its promise to our ancestors, just as we have kept ours.

The government promised that he was not going to judge how many animals we killed. But now, they come up with quotas on everything. They have quotas on the fish and on the wild rice in the area. That wild rice was put there for the Indians to use for food, but the government puts a quota on it. If you don't collect the right amount to sell in the south, the government gives the license to a white man. The government doesn't care whether or not I get enough out of it to feed my family for the winter.

And we were never informed that they were going to build tourist camps in our commercial fishing areas. Sometimes, the Indians are stopped from fishing in those lakes until the weather is cold. We want to be consulted about these things because we are the ones who were given that land.

I fished on Moar Lake for twenty years. Now the MNR has taken away my license because the lake is polluted with mercury. But the tourists still fish in the lake. I am very disappointed because fishing is all I do in the summer. I don't take white men's work. I prefer to work with the land, as did my ancestors.

And now, Reed wants to destroy the land. It wants to destroy the environment and our way of life. The reason why the animals have grown here is because they have not been disturbed. When the animals see a human, they run away. The animal's don't run away when an Indian is near because the Indian knows how not to disturb them.

The Great Spirit made the forest for the animals to live in and to raise their young. If the trees are cut down, for the animals it will be like delivering their babies on the ice. There will be no shelter from the cold or sun.

The rabbits need a forested area to hide from the other animals. And if the bush is cut down, and the rabbits go, there will be no lynx and no fisher, because they survive by eating the rabbits. And if there are no animals, what are the people going to live on? We need this kind of food. It is the food we were created to eat. And if Reed destroys what we need for our diet, how are we to survive?

The white man was given farming to supply his needs. And the Indian was given the bush. So what are we to do if the bush is gone?

The white man has a good education. He knows how to handle white man's jobs. Then why does he have to come and live off what the Indians were meant to live off of?

When the Great Spirit promised the Indian that he could live off this area, he planned these things for our survival, and until the Great Spirit changes his plans, I will not let this land go.

That is all I have to say.

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SUBMISSION TO
THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

THE PEHTABUN AREA CHIEFS

PRESENTED AT

SANDY LAKE, ONTARIO

ON

JANUARY 10, 1978



Ontario

ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN
ENVIRONMENT

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE
E. P. HARTT
COMMISSIONER

SUBMISSION TO

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

THE PEHTABUN AREA CHIEFS
c/o The Band Office
Sandy Hill, Ontario
(via Favourable Lake)

PRESENTED AT

Sandy Lake

on

January 10, 1978

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NO. 22

Royal Commission on the
Northern Environment

This exhibit is:

Exhibit 1

this 10 day of *Dec* 1977

Agreement

PEHTABUN AREA CHIEFS

PRESENTATION

TO

THE ROYAL COMMISSION

ON

THE

NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

OSNABURGH, ONTARIO

DECEMBER 6, 1977

PRESENTATION BY

PEHTABUN AREA CHAIRMAN
BILL MAMAKEESIC

MR. JUSTICE HARTT I THANK BOTH YOU AND YOUR ROYAL COMMISSION FOR THIS CHANCE TO SPEAK TO YOU ON BEHALF OF THE PEH-TA-BUN AREA AND ITS PEOPLE.

I HOPE YOU AND YOUR COMMISSIONERS HAVE LISTENED CLOSELY TO THE PRESENTATIONS OF OUR CHIEFS AND OUR ELDERS. I TRUST YOU WILL TRY TO UNDERSTAND OUR STYLE OF MEETING. OUR MEETINGS ARE NOT LIKE THOSE OF THE WHITEMAN. WE BEGIN ONLY WHEN EVERYONE FEELS READY. WE DO NOT PUT FOREWARD MOTIONS AND ALLOW A MAJORITY OF VOTES TO CANCEL OUT THE OPINIONS OF THE MINORITY. OUR MEETINGS ARE SLOW AND EACH MATTER IS THOROUGHLY DISCUSSED AND WHEN A POSTION IS REACHED THAT ALLOWS ALL TO FEEL CONTENT IN THEIR HEARTS THEN WE HAVE REACHED OUR RESOLUTION.

SIMILARLY OUR PRESENTATIONS REFLECT OUR TRADITIONS. WHEN OUR ELDERS AND OUR CHIEFS SPEAK THEY TALK OF THE EVERY DAY CONCERNS OF OUR LIVES BUT DON'T BE MISLEAD BY OUR TRADITIONAL STYLE OF SPEAKING. TRY TO UNDERSTAND THE RICH SYMBOLISM AND LEVELS OF MEANING IN EACH STATEMENT.

WHEN A COMMUNITY TELLS YOU THAT MOTHERS NO LONGER BREAST FEED THEIR CHILDREN THEY ARE NOT TALKING ABOUT A MINOR DIS_ AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE OLD WAYS AND THE NEW WAY OR A PETTY QUARREL BETWEEN OLDER AND YOUNGER PEOPLE. IN PART THE MESSAGE IS THAT CHANGE IS COMING TOO FAST AND OUR TRADITIONS ARE STARTING TO SHOW SIGNS OF BREAK UP.

A CHILD GROWS UP RESPECTING A MOTHER THAT BREAST FED HIM AND THIS RESPECT IS A RESPECT FOR ONES ELDERS. IF THE ELDERS ARE NOT RESPECTED THEN TRADITION IS NOT FOLLOWED. IF TRADITION FAILS WE ARE LOST AS A PEOPLE. BREAST FEEDING IS SYMBOLIC OF CHANGE THAT IS COMING AT US FASTER THEN WE WANT AND OUR FEAR OF LOSS OF TRADITION THROUGH LOSS OF RESPECT FOR OUR ELDERS.

IN THE SAME WAY WHEN MACDOWELL LAKE PEOPLE TELL YOU HOW MANY PEOPLE, HOUSES, SKI DOO'S, AND DOGS THEY HAVE THEY ARE NOT TRYING TO BE COMMUNITY STOCK CLERKS. THESE PEOPLE ARE SAYING THAT THEY HAVE A GREAT DEAL OF PRIDE IN WHAT THEY HAVE ACCOMPLISHED ON THEIR OWN AND WITHOUT GOVERNMENT AID. THEY HAVE A GREAT AMOUNT OF SELF SATISFACTION AND CONFIDENCE IN THEIR ABILITY TO LIVE OFF THE LAND IN A TRADITIONAL CREE MANNER.

THEY ARE TELLING YOU ABOUT THEIR PROGRESS AND TELLING YOU THAT THEY WISH TO CONTINUE PROGRESSING IN A MANNER OF THEIR OWN CHOOSING AND NOT HAVE TO FEAR THE LOSS OF THEIR LAND.

YOU MUST REMEMBER TOO THAT INDIAN PEOPLE DID NOT SIGN AWAY THEIR LAND TO BE RIPPED APART. WHEN OUR ANCESTORS SIGNED THE TREATY THEY THOUGHT THEY HAD AGREED TO SHARE THEIR SACRED TRUST WITH THE LAND WITH THEIR WHITE BROTHERS. THIS TREATY WAS NOT A SALE OF LAND, IT WAS LIKE A LEASE AND THE WHITEMAN AGREED TO PAY TREATY MONY AS A RENT ON THIS LAND FOR AS LONG AS THE RIVERS SHALL FLOW AND THE SUN SHALL SHINE.

THE WHITEMAN HAS NOT ALWAYS HONORED HIS PART OF THIS BARGIN BUT WE STILL SEEK TO HONOR OURS AND MAINTAIN OUR SACRED RELATIONSHIP WITH THE LAND.

THIS BRINGS US TO ANOTHER THEME IN OUR PRESENTATIONS. GOVERNMENTS SINCE THE DAYS OF THE TREATY HAVE NOT RESPONDED TO OUR NEEDS AND MANY GOVERNMENT SERVICES ARE BADLY DELIVERED. MANY COMMUNITIES DO NOT RECEIVE THE TYPE OF HEALTH SERVICES THAT THEY NEED. WE HAVE NO HOSPITALS IN OUR AREA AND MUST DEPEND ON NURSING STATIONS TO PROVIDE FOR OUR MEDICAL NEEDS. TOO OFTEN OUR PEOPLE FIND BECAUSE OF A LACK OF MONY OR A LACK OF UNDERSTANDING BY OUR NURSES THAT THOSE WHO ARE SERIOUSLY ILL DO NOT GET OUT TO A HOSPITAL. THIS HAS BEEN THE CAUSE OF MANY TRADGIC DEATHS. WE NEED ASSISTANCE IN MAKING OUR CASE AND BRINGING ABOUT THE CHANGES TO RIGHT THE SITUATION.

OUR EDUCATION SYSTEM IS ALSO BADLY LACKING. TOO MANY OF OUR YOUNG PEOPLE ARE BEING EDUCATED IN A WAY THAT LEAVES THEM UNABLE TO COPE IN THE WHITE WORLD AND YET LACK THE TRADITIONAL SKILLS THAT WOULD ALLOW THEM TO SUCCESSFULLY LIVE OFF THE LAND. WE NEED AN EDUCATION SYSTEM THAT WILL ALLOW A CHILD TO GROW MENTALLY, PHYSICALLY AND SPIRITUALLY INTO A WELL BALANCED USEFULL COMMUNITY CITIZEN. WE, FOR OUR PART ARE NOW ATTEMPTING TO ESTABLISH A WILDERNESS CENTER WHERE OUR ELDERS MAY TEACH THE SKILLS OF LIVING OFF THE LAND TO THE YOUNGER PEOPLE BEFORE THIS KNOWLEDGE DIES OUT. BUT WE NEED HELP TO SHOW THE INADEQUACIES OF OUR CURRENT SYSTEM AND TO MAKE IT

RESPOND TO OUR NEEDS.

ANOTHER AREA OF MAJOR CONCERN IS OUR MAIL SYSTEM. THE DELIVERY OF MAIL IN OUR COMMUNITIES IS VERY IRREGULAR AND THIS IS A MATTER THAT CONCERNS US DEEPLY. IT IS VERY HARD ON A FAMILY THAT DEPENDS ON A REGULAR CHEQUE TO FEED AND CLOTHE SMALL CHILDREN WHEN THEY DON'T RECEIVE A NEEDED CHEQUE FOR UP TO TWO WEEKS.

AS WELL, WE MUST CONSTANTLY WORRY ABOUT THE SAFETY OF OUR LOVED ONES IN UNSAFE AIRCRAFT. WE FEEL WE NEED HELP IN SEEING THAT AIR STANDARDS IN THE NORTH ARE HIGH AND WELL ENFORCED. ALL TOO MANY OF US HAVE GRIEVED THE LOSS OF RELATIVES AND FRIENDS IN CRASHED AIRCRAFTS.

MR. JUSTICE HARTT, WE LOOK FORWARD TO PROGRESS IN THE NORTH BUT CONTROLLED DEVELOPMENTS FOR THE BETTERMENT OF OUR PEOPLES AND NOT THAT TYPE OF DEVELOPMENT THAT IS DESTRUCTIVE TO EVERYTHING BUT THE PROFIT MARGIN OF A LARGE MULTI-NATIONAL CORPORATION.

WE HAVE HEARD THAT REED PAPER NO LONGER WANTS THE TRACT OF LAND THEY HAD ASKED FOR. BUT WE FEAR THAT IF REED DOES NOT WANT THESE FORESTS THEN ANOTHER COMPANY WITH THE SAME BAD HABITS WILL TAKE THE FOREST SOONER OR LATER, ANYWAY.

WE HAVE ALSO HEARD THAT A PIPELINE IS TO BE BUILT CLOSE

TO OUR COMMUNITIES. WE WANT TO KNOW WHAT WILL BE THE EFFECTS OF THIS PIPELINE ON THE LAND AND THE ANIMALS AND WHY WE HAVE NOT BEEN CONSULTED ABOUT THIS PIPELINE THAT WILL AFFECT OUR LIVES.

WE HAVE BEEN TOLD THAT OUR RIVERS MAY BE DAMMED TO CREATE HYDRO ELECTRIC POWER. BUT WE HAVE NOT BEEN CONSULTED AND WE THINK THAT DAMS WILL BADLY AFFECT OUR LIVES.

THESE MATTERS CONCERN US GREATLY AND HIGH LIGHT WHAT IS PERHAPS OUR GREATEST PROBLEM. WE LACK THE POWER TO EFFECTIVELY CONTROL OUR OWN FUTURE. WE NEED GREATER LOCAL AUTONOMY.

MR. JUSTICE HARTT, WE THE INDIAN PEOPLE LOOK TO YOUR ROYAL COMMISSION WITH RAISED HOPE. IN OUR PEH-TA-BUN AREA WE HAVE STRUGGLED WITH GOVERNMENTS THAT DO NOT SEEM TO CARE ABOUT OUR PEOPLE AND HAVE WATCHED PLANS BEING MADE FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF OUR LAND AND OUR LIVES. THIS HAS GONE ON TOO LONG.

WE ALSO HEAR THAT THE ROYAL COMMISSION MAY NOT CONTINUE. WE PRAY THAT THE GREAT SPIRIT WILL HARDEN YOUR HEART TO YOUR CRITICS. THE INDIAN PEOPLE LOOK TO YOU AND YOUR COMMISSION TO HEAR OUR VOICE AND ALLOW OUR VOICE TO BE HEARD IN OUR FUTURE. WE WANT TO BE CONSULTED AND INFORMED ABOUT THE FUTURE OF OUR LAND AND NOW ONLY YOU CAN GIVE US THAT CHANCE TO BE HEARD.

MR. JUSTICE HARTT, I WOULD ASK YOU TO CONSIDER MANY MATTERS AS YOU FLY OVER THIS BEAUTIFULLY RUGGED LAND OF THE CREE AND OJIBWAY. LOOK DOWN AND SEE THE LAND, THE FORESETS, THE LAKES, THE RIVERS, THE VAST MUSKEGS AND REMEMBER THE ANIMALS, THE MOOSE, A-MIK THE BEAVER, MAKWA THE BEAR, A-TAKE THE CARIBOU AND SO MANY OTHER ANIMALS, FISH AND BIRDS. LOOK FROM YOUR PLANE AND SEE MY PEOPLE IN THEIR COMMUNITIES AND LIVING ON THE LAND. THIS LAND THAT WAS GIVEN BY THE GREAT SPIRIT TO BE OURS IN SACRED TRUST. THE LAND, THE ANIMALS AND OUR PEOPLE ^{LIVE} ~~LEAVE~~ BOUND IN AN ANCIENT AND SACRED RELATIONSHIP. OUR SOULS ARE UNITED WITH THIS LAND AND WHATEVER WOULD WOUND THE LAND MUST SCAR US ALSO.

REMEMBER THESE THINGS AND ASK YOURSELF ABOUT PROPOSED NOTHERN DEVELOPMENT.

WHAT IS THE COST?

WHAT IS THE COST OF RAPING THE LAND OF ITS FORESTS AND MINERALS? WHAT IS THE COST OF REARRANGING THE LAND BY FLOODING AND PIPELINES?

WHAT IS THE COST OF DRIVING THE ANIMALS FROM THE LAND?

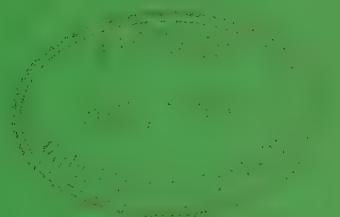
WHAT IS THE COST OF POLLUTED LAKES AND RIVERS AND DEST: FISHERIES?

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SUBMISSION TO
THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

THE TOWN OF KENORA



PRESENTED AT

KENORA, ONTARIO

ON

JANUARY 17, 1978



Ontario

ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN
ENVIRONMENT

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE
E. P. HARTT
COMMISSIONER

SUBMISSION TO

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

The Town of Kenora
P.O. Box 1110
Kenora, Ontario
P9N 3X7

PRESENTED AT

Kenora on

January 17, 1978

ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN
ENVIRONMENT
416/965-9286

MANULIFE CENTRE
55 BLOOR STREET WEST
ROOM 801
TORONTO, ONTARIO
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No. 242

Royal Commission on the
Northern Environment

This exhibit is produced by

Town of Kenora

this 17th Jan 1978

[Signature]

CORPORATION
OF
THE TOWN OF KENORA, ONTARIO

SUBMISSION TO:

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

KENORA, ONTARIO

JANUARY 17TH, 1978

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I HISTORY: TOWN OF KENORA

THE FIRST CIVIC GOVERNMENT OF THE TOWN OF KENORA WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1883 UNDER THE NAME OF THE TOWNSHIP OF RAT PORTAGE. FOLLOWING A DISPUTE BETWEEN THE PROVINCES OF MANITOBA AND ONTARIO AS TO JURISDICTION OVER THIS TERRITORY, THE ISSUE WAS FINALLY TAKEN TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL IN LONDON, ENGLAND AND RAT PORTAGE WAS DECLARED PART OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

IN 1892 THE TOWNSHIP OF RAT PORTAGE WAS INCORPORATED AS THE TOWN OF RAT PORTAGE AND IN 1905, THE NAME "KENORA" WAS CHOSEN BY ITS CITIZENS TO REPLACE THE EARLIER DESIGNATION. THE FIRST NON-NATIVE HABITATION OF THE AREA MAY BE TRACED TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY POST ON THE WINNIPEG RIVER, ADJACENT TO THE PRESENT TOWN AND THIS POST WAS SUBSEQUENTLY MOVED TO A SITE WITHIN THE PRESENT MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES, THEREBY BEING THE FIRST KNOWN BUILDING CONSTRUCTED IN OLD RAT PORTAGE.

KENORA IS LOCATED ON THE NORTHWEST END OF THE BEAUTIFUL LAKE OF THE WOODS, WHICH MEASURES SOME 90 MILES NORTH TO SOUTH AND 70 MILES EAST TO WEST AND IS THE SOURCE OF THE WINNIPEG RIVER.

THE FUR INDUSTRY, LUMBERING, MINING AND TRANSPORTATION FOLLOWED BY TOURISM, THE WOODS INDUSTRY, INCLUDING PAPER MANUFACTURING, HAVE FORMED THE BASIS OF THIS AREA'S ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OVER THE LAST 100 YEARS AND THIS IS NOW AUGMENTED BY GOVERNMENTAL AND PUBLIC SERVICES.

HISTORY (CONT.)

SPORTS ACTIVITIES HAVE BEEN A VISIBLE PART OF KENORA'S HISTORY, MADE EVIDENT BY SUPREMACY IN HOCKEY, ROWING AND CURLING. AQUATIC AND OTHER OUTDOOR INTERESTS, BOTH SUMMER AND WINTER, HAVE BEEN AND CONTINUE TO BE A SOURCE OF PLEASURE AND SATISFACTION TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS DISTRICT.

II CURRENT INFORMATION: TOWN OF KENORA

KENORA'S CURRENT POPULATION IS 10,565 WITH THE COMMUNITY SERVING AS THE TRADING CENTRE FOR THE ADJACENT TOWN OF KEEWATIN, POPULATION 2,000 AND THE TOWNSHIP OF JAFFRAY-MELICK, POPULATION 3,500.

CURRENT MUNICIPAL ASSESSMENT IS \$81,000,000.00; NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL PLANTS IS 30; ANNUAL MANUFACTURING VALUE TOTALS \$80,000,000.00 WITH AN ANNUAL MANUFACTURING PAYROLL OF \$18,000,000.00.

KENORA IS SERVED BY THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY (MAIN LINE); THE TRANS CANADA HIGHWAY; 6 HIGHWAY TRANSPORT COMPANIES; A YEAR-ROUND AIRPORT SERVING JET AIRCRAFT; A SUMMER FLOAT PLANE BASE AND A LICENSED WINTER ICE AERODROME.

ELECTRIC SERVICES ARE PROVIDED BY THE KENORA HYDRO ELECTRIC COMMISSION, TELEPHONE SYSTEM IS OWNED AND OPERATED BY THE TOWN OF KENORA, RESIDENTIAL, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL NATURAL GAS SERVICES ARE PROVIDED BY NORTHERN AND CENTRAL GAS CORPORATION LIMITED, RADIO STATION CJRL AND CABLE TV SERVICES ARE ALSO

AVAILABLE TO THE CITIZENS, THE KENORA MINER AND NEWS IS PUBLISHED AND CIRCULATED DAILY, PARKS, BEACHES AND RESORTS ABOUND.

THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO IS PROVIDING 100% FINANCING FOR MAJOR SEWER AND WATER FACILITIES TO SERVE KENORA, KEEWATIN AND THE TOWNSHIP OF JAFFRAY-MELICK AND FURTHER UPGRADING AND EXTENSION OF THE BASIC SERVICES IS PLANNED FOR KENORA COMMENCING IN 1978.

III ASPIRATIONS: TOWN OF KENORA

WHILE MANY AMENITIES ARE ENJOYED BY THE CITIZENS OF THE TOWN OF KENORA AND THE ECONOMIC WELL-BEING OF THE COMMUNITY AND AREA HAS NOT BEEN AFFECTED TO THE SAME DEGREE AS OTHER SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY BY UNEMPLOYMENT, IT IS STRIKINGLY EVIDENT THAT KENORA IS IN A VULNERABLE ECONOMIC POSITION IF ITS THREE MAIN SOURCES OF EMPLOYMENT - PAPER AND LUMBER INDUSTRY; TOURISM AND TRANSPORTATION SUFFERED ANY APPRECIABLE SET-BACK. THEREFORE, HISTORICALLY, THE CIVIC GOVERNMENT HAS ASSUMED AN ACTIVE AND POSITIVE ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION OF ITS ECONOMIC BASE AND WILL WORK FOR THE FURTHERANCE OF THESE POLICIES IN THE FUTURE. CLOSE LIAISON WILL BE MAINTAINED WITH THE MAJOR EMPLOYERS - ONTARIO-MINNESOTA PULP AND PAPER COMPANY LIMITED AND THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND CONTINUING MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT WILL BE GIVEN TO THE LOCAL PUBLICITY BOARD FOR THE EXPANSION OF TOURISM.

ASPIRATIONS (CONT.)

TO REMAIN COMPETITIVE, THE LOCAL NEWSPRINT MILL WILL BE REQUIRED TO MAINTAIN AN ADEQUATE SUPPLY OF ITS RAW MATERIAL AND IT IS SUBMITTED THAT IT IS AS MUCH IN THE INTEREST OF THE TOWN AS THE COMPANY TO ENSURE A PROPER ALLOCATION OF TIMBER LIMITS IN THE FORESEEABLE FUTURE SO THAT CONTINUITY OF PRODUCTION WILL NOT BE AFFECTED. THE RESIDUAL ECONOMIC BENEFITS RESULTING FROM MAXIMUM OUTPUT OF THE LOCAL NEWSPRINT MILL ARE FELT BY THE ENTIRE POPULATION AND ANY MOVE ON THE PART OF GOVERNMENT OR COMPETITIVE FORCES TO DISLOCATE THE BALANCE OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND OF THIS MILL CANNOT BE SUPPORTED BY THE TOWN.

MUNICIPALITIES, LIKE ALL OTHER LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT, ACCRUE CONSIDERABLE DEBT CHARGES IN ORDER TO PROVIDE THE ESSENTIAL SERVICES SUCH AS SEWER AND WATER. OPERATING COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH OTHER SERVICES SUCH AS RECREATIONAL FACILITIES, LIBRARIES, AND OTHER MUNICIPALLY OPERATED BUILDINGS ARE ALSO VERY HIGH IN THE NORTH IN VIEW OF THE HEAT AND LIGHT DEMANDS DURING OUR LONG, COLD WINTER MONTHS. IT GOES WITHOUT SAYING THAT EACH AND EVERY RESIDENT OF THE NORTH EXPERIENCES HIGHER BUDGETARY DEMANDS FOR FUEL AND HYDRO REQUIREMENTS THAN OUR COUNTERPARTS IN SOUTHERN AND EASTERN ONTARIO.

LONG TERM PLANNING NECESSARILY HAS TO CONSIDER A COMMUNITY'S ABILITY TO PAY FOR THE SERVICES IT OFFERS IN TERMS OF CAPITAL COSTS AND OPERATING EXPENSES. DECISIONS HAVE TO BE MADE WITH THE ASSUMPTION THAT OUR MAJOR INDUSTRY, THE ONTARIO-MINNESOTA PULP AND PAPER COMPANY, WILL CONTINUE TO OFFER STABLE EMPLOYMENT

OPPORTUNITIES IN THE FUTURE. WE HAVE TO ASSUME ALSO THAT OTHER MAJOR INDUSTRIES WILL FLOURISH AND CONTINUE TO PROVIDE AMPLE JOB OPPORTUNITIES IN THE AREA.

ANY ACTION WHICH WOULD DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY DIMINISH THESE JOB OPPORTUNITIES IN THE COMMUNITY WOULD SURELY LEAD TO A DECLINING POPULATION AND RESULTING HARDSHIPS ON THOSE LEFT BEHIND AS THEY ENDEAVOUR TO MEET FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS ESTABLISHED UNDER PRESENT CONDITIONS.

BETTER UTILIZATION OF AVAILABLE RAW MATERIALS, REFORESTATION, POLLUTION CONTROL AND IMPROVEMENTS IN TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES ARE GOALS TO WHICH GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRY ARE NOW COMMITTED. THE ACHIEVING OF THESE GOALS MAY BE BEST REALIZED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF ALL SECTORS. WE FEEL THE WOODS INDUSTRY COULD EXPAND IN OUR AREA THROUGH THE FULL UTILIZATION OF ALL TYPES OF WOOD AVAILABLE IN THE AREA, NOT ONLY THE SPRUCE AND PINE IN THE MANUFACTURING PROCESS OF THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY, BUT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SECONDARY WOODS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY TO UTILIZE THE BOUNTIFUL SPECIES OF HARD WOOD NATIVE TO THE KENORA DISTRICT. IT IS LIKELY A REQUIREMENT FOR ECONOMIC VIABILITY FOR THAT TYPE OF INDUSTRY IN THE AREA THAT A SYSTEM OF SUBSIDIZED FREIGHT RATES WOULD HAVE TO BE INTRODUCED.

THE TOWN OF KENORA WOULD ALSO SUPPORT AN EXTENSION TO THE JONES ROAD (A TIMBER ACCESS ROAD NORTH AND EAST OF KENORA), TO CONNECT WITH THE RED LAKE ROAD (HIGHWAY NO. 105) IN THE AREA OF AEROBUS LAKE AND THE ROAD BE UPGRADED TO NORMAL PROVINCIAL STANDARDS. THIS DEVELOPMENT WOULD INCREASE ACCESS TO FORESTRY RESOURCES, COMPLEMENT TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN THE AREA AND PROVIDE AN ALTERNATE ROUTE FOR RED LAKE ROAD TRAFFIC. FOR SOME OF THESE SAME REASONS WE URGE THE COMMISSION TO IMPRESS UPON THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT THE DESIRABILITY OF CONSTRUCTING "A ROAD TO RESOURCES" NORTH OF KENORA TO THE WERNER LAKE AREA WHICH WOULD CONNECT TO AN EXISTING ROAD TO WERNER LAKE FROM THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA. BESIDES THE FORESTRY AND TOURISM POTENTIAL THROUGH EASIER ACCESSIBILITY TO THIS AREA, THE POTENTIAL FOR MINING DEVELOPMENT IN THE AREA IS RATHER SIGNIFICANT.

SINCE THE COMMISSION'S HEARINGS HAVE COMMENCED, WE ARE AWARE THAT NUMEROUS BRIEFS AND STATEMENTS HAVE BEEN PRESENTED TO YOU AND WE ARE CERTAIN YOU HAVE HEARD CONFLICTING STATEMENTS AND/OR POSITIONS AMONGST INDIVIDUALS OR GROUPS IN THEIR PRESENTATIONS. WE HAVE A VERY REAL CONCERN THAT PAROCHIAL POSITIONS OF THESE GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS THROUGHOUT THE NORTH, CAN ONLY CAUSE DISSENSION, WHEN THE ENVIRONMENT IN WHICH WE LIVE AND SHARE DICTATES THAT NORTHERNERS MUST PULL TOGETHER FOR THE BETTERMENT OF ALL.

THE VARIED COMMUNITY MAKE-UP FOUND IN THE NORTH RANGES FROM COMMUNITIES WHICH OFFER A FULL COMPLEMENT OF SERVICES AND ACTIVITIES, TO THOSE COMMUNITIES WHICH HAVE ONLY THE BARE NECESSITIES. THESE COMMUNITIES MAY BE SEPARATED BY RELATIVELY SHORT DISTANCES RESULTING IN NEIGHBOURS HAVING VERY DIFFERENT LIFE STYLES. THOUGH THE STYLES MAY DIFFER, EACH COMMUNITY IS DEPENDANT ON THE OTHER FOR EACH SHARES IN THE SERVICES AND FACILITIES OFFERED BY THE LARGER URBAN COMMUNITIES AND EACH FEELS THE IMPACT OF ECONOMIC HIGHS AND LOWS WHICH ARE SO PREVALENT IN SINGLE RESOURCE BASED INDUSTRIES, SO COMMON TO NORTHERN ONTARIO COMMUNITIES.

WE WOULD POINT OUT TO THE COMMISSION THAT WE RECOGNIZE ALL AREAS OF THE NORTH HAVE THEIR INDIVIDUAL CONCERNS AND HOW THESE MAY BE AFFECTED IN THE FUTURE BY UTILIZATION OF THE RESOURCES THAT SURROUND THEM. WE WOULD ALSO ASK THE COMMISSION TO RECOGNIZE THE FACT THAT THE NORTH WAS OPENED UP THROUGH THE UTILIZATION OF THESE NATURAL RESOURCES AND ANY DECISIONS TO CURB THIS UTILIZATION WILL HAVE A PROFOUND EFFECT ON THE ABILITY OF ALL COMMUNITIES TO PROVIDE EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES AND FOR THE LARGER COMMUNITIES TO SUSTAIN THE BROAD RANGE OF SERVICES AND FACILITIES WHICH ARE MADE AVAILABLE TO ALL RESIDENTS THROUGHOUT THE NORTH - AND WE WOULD NOT WANT TO JEOPARDIZE THE COMMUNITY LIFE AS WE HAVE BECOME ACCUSTOMED TO KNOWING IT.

WHILE THE BEST UTILIZATION OF FORESTRY AND TIMBER RESOURCES REMAIN A HIGH PRIORITY IN KENORA'S ASPIRATIONS FOR ECONOMIC STABILITY AND GROWTH, OTHER CONSIDERATIONS, SUCH AS NEW DEVELOPMENT OF MINING AND MINERAL RESOURCES AND ENERGY, INCLUDING TRANSMISSION, THE WIDENING OF TOURISM AND RECREATION, INCLUDING ADDED PHYSICAL AMENITIES, EXTENSION AND IMPROVEMENTS TO TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION FACILITIES AND THE SUSTAINING AND BETTERMENT OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF THE PEOPLE OF THIS COMMUNITY AND DISTRICT CONTINUE TO BE REALISTIC OBJECTIVES, NOT ONLY OF THE CIVIC GOVERNMENT BUT OF ALL OF US WHO ARE PRIVILEGED TO CALL NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO, HOME.

WE MUST LOOK BEYOND REED PAPER, O. & M. AND OUR LOCAL TOURIST INDUSTRY WHEN CONSIDERING LAND USE NORTH OF THE 50TH PARALLEL. FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS IN THIS AREA REPRESENT RESOURCES ESSENTIAL TO RELIEVING SOME OF THE PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH LIVING IN THE NORTH.

NORTHERN GAS AND HYDRO ELECTRIC POWER DEVELOPMENTS WOULD ASSIST NORTHERN COMMUNITIES GREATLY AND COSTS OF THESE REQUIREMENTS COULD, NO DOUBT, BE REDUCED TO THE CONSUMER IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT THE TRANSPORTATION COST OF THE ENERGY COULD BE REDUCED.

DEVELOPMENTS OF THIS NATURE WOULD ALSO ASSURE THAT DOLLARS SPENT ON GAS AND HYDRO IN NORTHERN COMMUNITIES WOULD REMAIN IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO TO AID IN FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS OF OUR UNTAPPED RESOURCES.

ORDERLY PLANNING IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF THE PHYSICAL AND HUMAN RESOURCES OF NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO CANNOT HELP BUT BE WELL SERVED BY THE WORK OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT AND THE TOWN OF KENORA IS HONOURED TO MAKE THIS SUBMISSION. YOUR WORK, WHICH WILL EXTEND OVER A PERIOD OF THREE YEARS AND WILL INCLUDE A STUDY OF ALTERNATE WAYS OF IMPLEMENTING PROJECTS, ALTERNATE METHODS OF USING NATURAL RESOURCES, ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES TO MEET SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC NEEDS OF NORTHERN COMMUNITIES AND PEOPLE, AS WELL AS SUGGESTING METHODS TO CARRY OUT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT OF MAJOR ENTERPRISES NORTH OF THE 50TH PARALLEL, WILL HOLD THE ATTENTION OF THIS COMMUNITY AND THIS CIVIC GOVERNMENT AND WHEN CIRCUMSTANCES PERMIT, WE WILL MAKE FURTHER SPECIFIC SUBMISSIONS TO YOU.

M. J. J.

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SUBMISSION TO
THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

ONTARIO MINISTRY OF
CULTURE AND RECREATION

PRESENTED AT

KENORA, ONTARIO

ON

JANUARY 17, 1978



Ontario

ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN
ENVIRONMENT

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE
E. P. HARTT
COMMISSIONER

SUBMISSION TO

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

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PRESENTED AT

Kenora on

January 17, 1978

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PROGRAMS AND SERVICES IN NORTHERN ONTARIO

MINISTRY OF CULTURE & RECREATION

DECEMBER 2, 1977

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PROVINCIAL MANDATE

The Ministry of Culture and Recreation was established in April, 1975, bringing together cultural and recreational programs existing throughout the government. The Ministry is entrusted with three tasks. The first is the preservation and maintenance of the cultural heritage of Ontario residents, with full recognition of their diverse traditions and backgrounds. The second is to promote access to the benefits of citizenship and to promote active involvement in the cultural and recreational life of the Province. The third is to stimulate the development of new forms of cultural expression and promote the concept of individual and community excellence.

In carrying out its mandate, the Ministry attaches high priority to ensuring accessibility to its services by supporting, coordinating and stimulating individual and community initiatives. Ministry field consultants play a key role in achieving these objectives by reflecting Ministry concerns at the local level and by responding to the community's cultural and recreational interests and needs. In addition, Ministry programs are decentralized throughout the Province through extension programs specifically designed to meet the expressed needs of local or regional groups or communities.

OVERVIEW - NATURE OF MINISTRY PROGRAMS

1. The Ministry of Culture and Recreation is one of a number of Ministries which have developed a "special" sensitivity towards community needs and problems. Notwithstanding a substantial role as animateur, the Ministry more often reacts to community initiatives as facilitator and/or coordinator. To a large extent, Ministry programs reflect a community's artistic, recreational, historical, ethnocultural and informational needs and talents.
2. This Ministry is concerned with ensuring accessibility to its services in the North, as well as the responsiveness of its programs to the needs of North communities. It is recognized, however, that the financial costs of providing "equal" services to the region or simply replicating those services suited to other regions of the Province would be prohibitive, if not in fact, unnecessary or inappropriate to community needs in the North. For this reason the Ministry has emphasized making its cultural programs available through "outreach" (despite the disproportionately high unit cost in providing such programs). This decentralization of provincial cultural resources through extension programs is a response to the requests from local groups or communities.

Population centres in the North tend to be relatively small or medium-sized, resource-based municipalities or unorganized communities. It is particularly for their benefit that many of the Ministry's extension or "Outreach" programs have been developed.

OVERVIEW (cont'd)

3. Ministry field consultants play a key role in reflecting the Ministry's concerns at the local level and in responding to the community's cultural and recreational interests and needs. Regional offices are located in Thunder Bay and North Bay, with sub-offices in Dryden, Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie and Timmins. In addition, field consultants from the Indian Community Secretariat who liaise with Native peoples are located in Moosonee, Sault Ste. Marie, Sudbury, Thunder Bay, Dryden, Fort Frances, Geraldton, Kenora and Red Lake. There are also archaeologists from the Heritage Conservation Division in Thunder Bay and Kenora.

It is to be noted that the Ministry field staff has found that there is a rising expectation in the region for the expansion of the Ministry's programs to a broader community base. This would be achieved through either the traditional municipal recreation structure or those other institutions and organizations which have a responsibility for the provision of cultural and recreational services to the broader community.

ACCESSIBILITY TO SERVICES

The large number of community groups and agencies which assume co-sponsorship of travelling exhibits, clinics, courses, festivals, theatrical productions, and so on, has tended to increase the Ministry presence in this region. However, this heightened visibility raises expectations for program delivery and local demands for services given the nature of northern communities and the clearly defined urban focal points of Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie, North Bay, Timmins and Thunder Bay.

Within this framework, a major concern for this Ministry is the need for increased and improved accessibility to Ministry and government-wide services and information ensuring full utilization of all Ministry programs by the residents of this region. This concern is doubly important since a significant proportion of the region's population does not speak English as its mother tongue. In addition, information relayed to the Ministry from field contacts indicates a higher degree of very basic needs among seniors in this region than are found in southern regions of the Province. The Ministry is thus faced with the sizeable problems of ensuring equality of access to services and programs available in the region, while coping with geographic problems in reaching this relatively large segment of the population.

A further concern is the possibility that the region is to become a "designated area" as described in the new immigration legislation. The potential arrival of significant numbers of visible minority groups may present additional problems to the region in terms of language and promoting intercultural understanding and race relations. It would therefore be necessary to ensure that comprehensive multicultural community education and citizenship programs be especially designed to reflect the unique situation of northern communities. Such programs would be coordinated with the Federal Government, between provincial

ACCESSIBILITY TO SERVICES (cont'd)

Ministries, and with local community groups and local authorities to ensure the smooth adjustment between new residents and current residents.

COST OF SERVICES

The cost of providing services continues to be identified by most Ministry programs as being a factor in program planning. For this reason, the "outreach" approach has been an effective method of meeting local needs for a variety of services provided by the Ministry, with several of the Ministry's agencies expanding their outreach programs into the region. Outreach programs involve transporting large quantities of materials to communities, some of which are accessible solely by rail or air. While population centres in the Northeast are somewhat closer together, larger and more numerous than in the Northwest, with the resultant lower costs of providing services, costs remain high and shipping service unreliable, particularly in view of servicing the extensive non-urbanized outlying area. For many programs, particularly in the arts area, technical problems such as lack of adequate exhibition space, tend to inhibit service. There is an additional concern regarding the operating and implications of capital projects in communities with an insufficient or no tax base. The addition of the Wintario capital program to the Community Recreation Centres Act creates both opportunities and special problems in the North, especially in small or isolated communities.

NEEDS OF SPECIAL GROUPS

Recognizing the requirements of the Native population, the Francophone population and the many other ethnocultural communities of the region, the Ministry has responded with program initiatives to foster inter-cultural relations and cultural heritage. Related to this area is the Ministry's concern for providing orientation and language classes for immigrants and migrants, particularly if the region is designated for substantial new economic development.

A need exists to provide additional cultural and recreational programs applicable to these groups and thereby to promote greater intercultural sharing with the broader community. Provision of these program initiatives requires a closer working relationship between the Ministry, other government bodies, and representatives of the Native groups, the Francophone and other groups to achieve the maximum use of financial and human resources. It requires a greater understanding of the needs of these groups within the larger communities which can be fostered through the field consultants' work with similar groups in the region.

It has been the Ministry's fundamental approach to foster a sense of self-awareness and self-reliance on the part of its client groups. In this way, communities realize that the ultimate responsibility for serving special groups lies with the communities

PROGRAMS AND SERVICES IN NORTHERN ONTARIO

NEEDS OF SPECIAL GROUPS (cont'd)

themselves, supported by government resources, rather than with government alone acting as the primary initiator.

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT 1975-1977

In the two years since the Ministry came into being, the following policies have been maintained, augmented or initiated in the provision of cultural and recreational services to the region.

1. Ontario Educational Communications Authority

The OECA was created to make programs and materials in the educational broadcasting and communications field - television programs, study guides, work books - available to the people of Ontario and their educational institutions. This is being achieved in several ways. The OECA has constructed a network of broadcast transmission stations which provides programming in the North to Sudbury, Thunder Bay (to be completed in 1978), and Sault Ste. Marie, scheduled for completion in 1978 or early 1979. Given the very high costs of building such transmission facilities in Northern Ontario, as well as the government's spending restraint program, the OECA is also providing a cable package of 5 hours per day of OECA programming to local cable operators in the other communities receiving cable service. The CBC Ontario English Network in Northern Ontario, moreover, carries up to two hours per day of OECA programming specifically related to in-school use.

As in all regions of the Province, through the Videotape Package Service, all OECA catalogue programs are available to public supported educational institutions. Many program workshops have been conducted with university staff and other groups which encourage a greater understanding of and capacity to use audio-visual materials. To encourage greater utilization of OECA materials, all boards of education are visited by utilization officers to assess needs.

2. Cultural Programs

Perhaps more than any other program area, the expansion of Ministry artistic and other cultural programs has been the most dramatic. Under the Outreach Ontario and Festival Ontario programs, agencies of the Ministry receive funds for the presentation of art shows, science exhibits, lectures, demonstrations, film festivals, historical displays and similar events, planned in conjunction with community groups. Within Outreach Ontario, the McMichael Canadian Collection has been included for the first time as a demonstration of its commitment to establish an on-going extension program. Those Ministry agencies providing financial support to local arts organizations include the Ontario Arts Council.

However, the three major professional arts resources in the region (Art Gallery of Algoma in Sault Ste. Marie, the Sudbury Theatre Centre and the Theatre du Nouvel Ontario in Sudbury)

PROGRAMS AND SERVICES IN NORTHERN ONTARIO

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT 1975-1977

plus the Francophone cultural centres in Sudbury, North Bay and Timmins, and over the last four years, the Arts Festivals in Sudbury, North Bay and the Soo have all been instrumental in promoting interest and participation in the visual, performing and creative arts at the community level. As a result, parallel arts initiatives, such as the Jazz Festival in Sault Ste. Marie, and the Arts Centre in Smooth Rock Falls, have been undertaken.

The close relationship developing between the Arts Council and Ministry field consultants in the region, plus resources such as Festival Ontario and Outreach Ontario, could help to bridge communications gaps, and to coordinate efforts of those involved with arts organizations in the North.

The Art Gallery of Ontario is also heavily involved in larger centres of the North through its extension program and the expansion of its services to the North has been a major priority for the past several years. The Gallery's new advisory service, the "Artists with their Work" projects (40% of these were in the North in 1976/77), participation in Festival Ontario at such events as the Cobalt Miners' Festival, the Algoma Fall Festival, Spectrum '76 in Sudbury and the North Bay Festival, and recently the Gallery's invitation to arts associations, libraries, secondary schools and community centres to participate in a two-day information exchange seminar in Sudbury are evidence of the organization's determination and commitment to provide improved services to the region.

Since the autumn of 1973, the Science Circus of the Ontario Science Centre has visited several times the cities of Sault Ste. Marie, Thunder Bay, North Bay, Sudbury, Dryden, Fort Frances, Timmins, Kirkland Lake and Cobalt as well as many of the more remote communities in the North. Each month, copies of the Centre News are distributed to all schools in the Province to provide up-to-the-minute science notes. In the summer of 1976, the Centre staged a "Native Heritage" exhibition, during which 200 Native craftsmen and craftswomen were employed by the Centre, many from Northern Ontario. Artifacts and design assistance have been given to Moose Factory and other museums. At Sudbury, the staff of the Centre staged a professional development day for teachers from Northern Corps schools who were meeting there.

The resources of the Royal Botanical Gardens have been utilized by such varied groups as the Parry Sound Horticultural Society, A.R.C. Enterprises and Trainable Retarded School in Parry Sound, Algoma Fall Festival and the Timmins Exhibition Centre in South Porcupine. The Royal Ontario Museum has also increased its Outreach services to Northern communities through both travelling exhibitions and the Museumobile program.

For these institutions, however, the difficulties of transporting live materials and mechanical props tend to mitigate against more extensive involvement in the region, although the numerous clubs and organizations anxious to sponsor programs tend to make serving the area easier.

PROGRAMS AND SERVICES IN NORTHERN ONTARIO

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT 1975-1977 (cont'd)

3. Wintario Grants Program

The Ministry administers the Wintario Grants program to respond to the initiatives of non-profit community-based groups by sharing in the cost of special one-time projects or events not otherwise funded through regular government programs. Wintario grants are available on a matched funding basis for physical fitness and sports, arts support, public libraries, multicultural activities and heritage conservation. Depending on circumstances, in order to assist those communities with less ability than others to provide matching funds, it has been possible to accept the value of donated labour and materials in lieu of cash contributions. Capital projects in northern and eastern Ontario are eligible for assistance in an amount up to 50 percent of the net capital cost. Private support must be provided on the basis of \$1 for every \$2 Wintario share after other provincial and federal subsidies have been deducted. Thus Ministry capital support could be as high as 3/4 of the cost of a recreational facility.

4. Special Provisions for Small Communities

In addition to the funding criteria of the Wintario Grants program, various Ministry programs include special provisions compensating small northern communities for disadvantages in providing cultural and recreational services: for example, support is given to small communities to assist them in the development of recreational programs.

In the area of library support, there are provisions made for "square-miles grants" to the regional library system which allow additional monies to be allotted on the basis of distance; to assist them in the development of recreation programs and is based on financial assistance proportionate to a number of factors in the community. Through the Wintario Grants program and the Community Recreation Centres Act, the Ministry contribution in Northern areas could be as high as 3/4 of the cost of a recreation facility.

5. Indian Community Secretariat

The Indian Community Secretariat serves two client groups: the Native people of Ontario and the Provincial Government. Services to these two client groups are mutually supportive and effective in proportion to the degree that credible and useful working relations are simultaneously maintained with both by the Secretariat.

- (i) The Indian Community Secretariat is a community development agency for Native people both on and off reserve. The objectives of the Secretariat are:
 - to encourage Native people in the development of their independence and promote their integration with the rest of the community;
 - to assist in the development of human resources and leadership capabilities within Native communities;
 - to foster and support the sense of identity and self-worth of Native people;

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PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT 1975-1977 (cont'd)

- . to support Native people's efforts to preserve and develop their cultural identities;
- . to assist native communities to improve their economic and social conditions.

In this community development function, the grants fund is utilized as a developmental tool in Native initiated cultural, social, economic and leadership development projects.

In addition to reserve communities, the Secretariat works extensively with Indian Friendship Centres, Native women's organizations, and Metis and Non-Status Indian organizations. Special efforts are being made to direct more attention and resources to off-reserve Native organizations and communities, in order to equalize services already available to on-reserve Indians.

The field staff is central to the community development functions of the Indian Community Secretariat. The Northwest area includes offices in Thunder Bay, Dryden, Fort Frances, Kenora, Red Lake and Geraldton. The Northeast includes Orillia, Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie, and Moosonee and the Southeast area includes the Toronto and Brantford offices.

- (ii) The Indian Community Secretariat represents a unique resource within the Provincial Government in its field presence throughout Ontario and its working relationship with Native communities and organizations (as distinct from the status political organizations) at a grass roots level. The Secretariat can translate concrete field experience into a conceptual framework of policy issues and implications for Government deliberation and action.

It can provide indicators, articulate concerns holistically, cross cutting the many fragmented levels and areas of government administration.

Even within this context, however, the Indian Community Secretariat does not speak for Native people. Rather, the Secretariat functions as an access point to facilitate the effective interaction of Government and Native people.

Rather than acting as a policy focal point itself, the Indian Community Secretariat possesses the capability of supporting the policy responsibilities of the minister responsible for Native Affairs by offering in-depth and first hand analysis of potential or current issues and pointing out the policy implications.

6. Programs for Native Peoples

Through the Community Recreation Centres Act, Indian Bands are eligible to receive funds for recreational facility construction on the same basis as municipalities.

Support and encouragement for the preservation and maintenance of authentic Indian designs and skills in arts and crafts has been

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PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT 1975-1977 (cont'd)

provided. This support has taken the form of salary costs for crafts instructors through both the Indian Community Secretariat and Wintario Cultural Development Grants.

While the number of Bands, their scattered locations, and sparse population makes servicing the Native population more difficult, it is provincial policy to largely decentralize responsibility to the Northern regional library system boards and to financially aid these boards to assist and encourage the establishment of public library services in unorganized townships and Indian reserves.

7. Services for the Francophone Population

In accordance with the existing provincial policy announced in 1971, regarding the bilingual nature of Ontario, several Ministry program areas are responding to the needs of Ontario's French-speaking residents. The Arts Division and related Ministry agencies have made a considerable effort to provide programs and publications in French. Grants to Francophone arts organizations are available in the areas of theatre, film, festivals and cultural centres. French as a Second Language classes, for parents and pre-schoolers, were initiated for the first time in 1975/76. Special reference can be made to the French programming of OECA which accounts for 17 percent of its broadcast schedule.

The Advisory Council for Franco-Ontarian Affairs advises and makes recommendations to the Ministers of Colleges and Universities and Culture and Recreation about matters for which their Ministries are responsible and which affect Franco-Ontarians. Close liaison is maintained with the Franco-Ontarian Community in order to be well informed of their needs in terms of post-secondary education, culture and recreation.

Highly specialized program areas such as the Royal Botanical Gardens' Outreach service, have made a special effort to advertise their services to French schools. Also, the Regional Field Services Branch has an active bilingual capacity which greatly facilitates the delivery of services to the Francophone community. Lastly, the Ministry as a whole is committed to improving its overall capacity to respond to the Francophone community by encouraging staff language training.

8. Heritage

The considerable investment the Ministry is making in the restoration of Old Fort William at Thunder Bay demonstrates the government's concern for preserving and sharing Ontario's frontier history. By encouraging a deeper understanding of our historic roots, the Ministry, together with other interested bodies, seeks to develop a sense of public pride and accomplishment in Ontario's history.

The Ministry offers advisory programs and statutory grants to local museum organizations and historical societies. The region is serviced primarily by two museum advisers located in Sault Ste. Marie with back-up support from Toronto. The program of advice and assistance

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PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT 1975-1977 (cont'd)

to museums located there is provided on a basis and frequency comparable to those in southern portions of Ontario.

Advice and consultative assistance is provided to local historical societies to encourage groups to better utilize available grants to support many of their community heritage activities. Another major concern of the Ministry is to encourage local appreciation of a community's architectural and historically important buildings. The recent establishment of local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committees in Sault Ste. Marie and Cobalt is indicative of local interest in this area.

Regional Archaeologists located in Sault Ste. Marie, Thunder Bay and Kenora supervise the Ministry's archaeological surveys in the area, and monitor excavation done under archaeological licences issued by the Minister. They work closely with community groups and land management and development agencies.

The Ontario Heritage Foundation is anxious to provide assistance to northern areas and is relying on other broad programs of the Ministry to stimulate local concern for regional heritage. At present, the Foundation is expecting to acquire by donation the Hudson Bay Company Staff House at Moose Factory for possible use as a multi-purpose community facility. Also, discussion is underway to acquire an easement on an important archaeological site near North Bay to control development and to preserve its historical rock sculpture. In addition over the past three years, ten historical plaques have been unveiled as a result of cooperative efforts with local heritage organizations in Northeastern communities.

9. Sports and Fitness

As a result of many factors, including geography and the number of unorganized communities where the usual tax structure is lacking, the Ministry's primary objective in this area is to encourage the formation of local groups and regional authorities and organizations (such umbrella organizations as those in therapeutic recreation, play leadership and sports), which develop and administer their own programs. The Ministry will then assist such organizations to carry out and evaluate their own programs and services, based on their own identified needs. In this region, a Northeast Sports Council has been established which received input from five local sports committees located in Temiskaming, Cochrane, Sudbury, the Soo and Manitoulin. These committees have been responsible for organizing the three regional Games. In support of such regional or umbrella organizations, the Ministry has provided funds to regional organizations for such programs as leadership training courses, therapeutic program leader training, play leader training courses, outdoor program leader training, volunteer training and workshops for municipal recreation committees and senior citizens' club executives. In addition to these, substantial grants have been made towards regional Games including the Northeastern and Northwestern Ontario Games for the Physically Disabled, the Summer Games, and the Winter Games.

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PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT 1975-1977 (cont'd)

10. Capital Support

In general terms, the participation of the Northern region in the Ministry's Community Recreation Centres program is equal to the provincial average. These funds have been used towards such capital costs as community halls, athletic fields, indoor rinks, indoor and outdoor pools, tennis courts and ski facilities. Included in these are several arenas which have been renovated due to previous designation by the Ministry of Labour as unsafe.

11. Citizenship

The Citizenship Branch, whose principal responsibility is immigrant integration, has had to allocate its modest budget to endeavour to meet the needs not only of the more recent immigrant communities such as the Italian, but also to assist members of the Finnish communities whose origins pre-date 1939. The seniors of this cultural community have not needed to use English during their working lives and only on retirement have they found knowledge of and access to services a problem. To assist this group, the Branch has published Newcomers Guide to Services in Finnish. This publication produced in Italian, English, French, German, Polish, Yugoslav, Portuguese, Greek, Spanish, Chinese and Korean, is distributed at ports of entry to arriving immigrants and through the ESL and Parents and pre-schoolers classes as required.

In northern regions of the province, the Citizenship Branch through its grants program and consulting services, contributes to the support of three groups active in reception and settlement services: Thunder Bay - Ethnic Referral Centre; Sault Ste. Marie - Interfaith Immigration Committee; Sudbury - Multicultural Centre.

These centres participate in the purchase of settlement services program (ISAP) funded by Employment Immigration Canada. They provide information, referral and access services for the local multicultural communities. During this fiscal year, the Ethnic Referral Centre of Thunder Bay received a grant of \$15,400 to help meet the needs of the Finnish, Italian and Portuguese communities for counselling, referral and access services. Grants to the other two centres are currently in process.

12. English/Orientation/Citizenship Classes in the North

At present, the Citizenship Branch is not sponsoring any language programs in Thunder Bay. In the past, several programs were supported, including: parents and preschoolers, a night-school program for Italians; a program for native migrants to upgrade their English for entry into the community college, and English and recreation programs for Finnish seniors. The Branch also sponsored twenty-five cable television programs in Finnish which consisted of discussion, film, etc. to orient newcomers to the area. Programs in Italian, Portuguese and Greek were also shown on cable television in Thunder Bay.

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PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT 1975-1977 (cont'd)

Further classes were sponsored in two small towns north of Lake Superior and a program entitled, "Citizenship on Wheels" was held in a bush camp under the auspices of Confederation College, the Secretary of State and the Citizenship Branch.

In 1975, a very successful TESL Conference was held at Confederation College. It attracted Manpower and part-time teachers of adult newcomers, as well as teachers of native people and children. Unfortunately, a few days later, Manpower discontinued all its classes at the College, which took away the base of their ESL program. Right now they are involved in only one part-time class and a few classes in factories under the Industrial Training Department.

The Thunder Bay Multicultural Centre has received a grant to coordinate newcomer services in the Thunder Bay area, including research into ESL needs and liaison with the two school Boards and the college around program planning and implementation.

At present, the Branch is considering a field proposal to do a study of needs for ESL and orientation in smaller communities and bush camps, etc. in the northwest. Such a study would involve unions, companies, Confederation College, Frontier College and a number of public and separate boards of education, so that not only would needs be identified, but solutions as well.

There are parents and preschoolers programs held at two locations in Sudbury and two in Sault Ste. Marie. These programs involve two paid supervisors each, one for the adult classes and one for the nursery. The teaching staff is voluntary. The Citizenship Branch has a co-sponsorship agreement with both Cambrian and Sault Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology. The Branch pays for the major portion of all four programs through a purchase of service to these colleges.

At present, negotiations for a French as a Second Language program for newcomers to Sudbury are being carried on with the Sudbury Multicultural Centre and the separate school board.

13. Multiculturalism

It is the policy of the government to ensure the basic equality of all residents of Ontario, both in terms of their obligations as citizens as well as their rights.

This provision includes the protection of all individuals against discrimination and exploitation. Secondly, the government policy ensures that no person will be denied its services or facilities, and that no person is unable to secure access to them. The ability to take advantage of these services and facilities implies that each individual is sufficiently informed and capable of assuming an active role in local affairs. Thirdly, the government policy ensures that all who so choose have the right to retain and develop their cultural heritage and language. In the course of doing so, it is the government's hope that each group will share with the broader community its ethnocultural heritage to everyone's mutual benefit and enrichment.

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PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT 1975-1977 (cont'd)

The Multicultural Development Branch has as its primary objective, the promotion of intergroup and race relations in Ontario by any means at its disposal. This means that the Branch works on many fronts with a variety of groups and associations and by utilizing a wide variety of techniques.

A) Community Participation:

One of the Branch's major thrusts is its continuing liaison with community groups both at the local and provincial level. Consultants work with groups who are interested in promoting intergroup understanding by supporting special projects designed to increase the awareness and understanding of those ethno-cultural communities.

B) Institutional Development

In this area of concern, staff work directly with community institutions such as school boards, health service professionals, community colleges, recreationists, clergy, police associations, and teachers' associations. For the most part, consultants have been responsible for assisting in conference planning, staff training sessions, professional development sessions, or curricula development. The Branch's role with respect to these institutional groups has generally been to assist them in being more responsive to the multicultural population which they serve.

C) Multicultural Grants Program

To provide financial support to the community's efforts and initiatives in promoting intergroup and race relations, the Branch has available, primarily through the Ministry field consultants, a multicultural project grants program of \$500,000 in 1977/78. These grants are available to all groups or associations in Ontario which meet the grants criteria and which have as their project's objective the promotion of intergroup and race relations.

D) Publications and Audio-Visual Resources

A major commitment made by the Branch has been the development and distribution of educational and informational materials of interest to both the general reader and the professional. The resources available from the Branch are distributed through each Ministry field office, the Ontario Government Bookstore and directly through the Branch. Public libraries receive Branch materials as well as many, if not all, public schools in Ontario. The materials represent a variety of "ethno specific" discussion papers, case studies or strategies to promote intercultural understanding, a general "Multicultural Ontario" series of interest to the general reader (titles forthcoming include religions and languages in Ontario, sports and multiculturalism, fashion and dress, and ethnocultural festivals and feast days), as well as a community development series concerning methods of participation, leadership and group skills, local government and resources for community groups. Films, filmstrips and video-tapes are also available through the Ministry Resource Centre to all groups and organizations in Ontario. As a guide to its resources, the Branch regularly updates its resource catalogue which is available free upon request.

PROGRAMS AND SERVICES IN NORTHERN ONTARIO

ACCESSIBILITY OF SERVICES - SUMMARY

In order to ensure that all Ministry resources and programs are accessible to the region's diverse population, this Ministry is committed to action to improve information services as well as the capacity of the Ministry's staff to respond.

Improvement of information services is a concern of a number of program areas, including Provincial Library Services, Citizens' Inquiry Branch and Community Information Services. At the moment, the libraries and community information centres (located in Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie) are responding to the various information requirements in an effort to simplify accessibility by residents to information. For example, libraries in the region are currently using telex to maintain contact with other regional and city library systems.

The provincial information centres program has been developing a model for a region-wide information base for services and resources which should enable a municipality of "retail" outlets to be involved in the information dissemination function at low cost.

In another area, accessibility for the Francophone community to Ministry programs has been improving in a number of ways, not least of which is the increasing ability of the Ministry to provide French-English services, programs and staff. A growing number of Ministry publications is being developed or translated into French; support for Francophone leadership training; cultural heritage retention projects will be supported through grants and summer employment projects in order to encourage self-reliance and a community-wide understanding and appreciation of intercultural relations; field staff of the region have a bilingual capacity to serve Francophone populations.

Orientation and ESL/FSL programs currently in the region will be expanded to meet the expressed needs in Elliot Lake. Bilingual programs for orientation, citizenship and ESL classes for immigrants, Native peoples and Canadian-born migrants are additional means of providing access and participation for certain groups in the region.

As indicated, the OECA is currently constructing television broadcast facilities in Sudbury and Thunder Bay. Construction of these broadcast stations is to be completed in 1978 (Sudbury may be broadcasting by the end of 1977) bringing the full 16 hours per day OECA educational programming to these and the surrounding communities.

In October, the Government also announced the extension of the OECA network to Sault Ste. Marie. The OECA continues to provide the 5 hour per day cable package to the other communities receiving cable service as well as to provide up to 2 hours per day of OECA programming on the CBC English Network in Northern Ontario.

Ministry Outreach programs are a major initiative to improve access to service. Many of the Ministry's agencies are now undertaking consultation workshops to assess northern priorities and

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ACCESSIBILITY OF SERVICES (cont'd)

needs in an attempt to balance service delivery and to develop more relevant and less standardized programs. In this connection, the concept of sharing resources to improve service delivery has prompted the idea of distributing Ministry agency videotapes through libraries and schools.

Ministry field consultants, working by personal contact, workshops, seminars, a regional newsletter, and expanded distribution of Ministry publications to maintain a communications network, continue to provide the major vehicle for ensuring access to Ministry resources, flexibility at the provincial level concerning program design reflecting specific local and regional needs, and a community and region-wide awareness of Ministry initiatives. Our Outreach programs will continue to provide the principle means to foster indigenous cultural and recreational development.

COST OF SERVICES - Summary

To minimize the costs of providing cultural and recreational services to communities in the North, the Ministry proposes to explore and encourage innovative methods of program delivery. The development of mixed-use facilities such as the historical "recycling" of the Hudson Bay Company Staff House at Moose Factory for community activities and the multiservice potential of the Sudbury Multicultural Centre, could be ways of saving capital costs. The coordination of programs with related concept, and the establishment of cooperative arrangements with other Ministries to share the cost of staff and facilities are other means of reducing Ministry costs.

In addition, the Ministry's encouragement of region-wide or umbrella organizations is designed, among other things, to reduce costs by providing a centralized resource focus to many similarly oriented organizations. Many of these organizations (e.g. Northern Ontario Recreation Director's Association, the Northern Ontario Municipal Recreation Association, the Regional francophone Committee) are involved in Ministry-wide programs and provide points of insertion for several initiatives with which the Ministry is concerned. These regional groups have provided a vehicle for the Ministry in service delivery, and as a result, this thrust will be pursued by both field staff and program branches. The recent Ministry policy decision to assume a direct support role of public art galleries and arts service organizations could stimulate cultural development of the region through such groups as the Ontario Association of Art Galleries, the Ontario Crafts Council, and the Ontario Drum Corps Association.

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